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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

SENATE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1950

The 27th day of November being the day to which Congress adjourned, under the terms of House Concurrent Resolution 287, adopted September 23, 1950, the Senate reassembled in the old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee, and worthily magnify Thy holy name: Grant, we beseech Thee, to these chosen servants of the commonwealth clear vision, true insights, and pure hearts as, facing perplexing tasks and great responsibilities, they again ascend this holy hill of the Nation's life. In these fateful days, for whose decisions the future will judge us, by Thine enabling might may we maintain our integrity unsullied by animosities, prejudices, or personal ambitions, regarding always public office as a sacred trust.

Thou who through storm and night art still guiding and guarding, in these perilous times to Thee we cry: God save the state.

We ask it in the name that is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, September 23, 1950, was dispensed with.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate, the President pro tempore, under the authority of House Concurrent Resolution 298, signed the following enrolled bills, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

S. 450. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by providing for the delegation of certain authority of the Secretary of Commerce and of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and for other purposes;

S. 3504. An act to promote the development of improved transport aircraft by providing for the operation, testing, and modification thereof; and

S. 3960. An act to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)).

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ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on September 25, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 450. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by providing for the delegation of certain authority of the Secretary of Commerce and of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and for other purposes;

S. 3504. An act to promote the development of improved transport aircraft by providing for the operation, testing, and modification thereof; and

S. 3960. An act to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)).

APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate until November 27, 1950, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved and signed acts, as follows:

On September 22, 1950:

S. 3807. An act to authorize the President to appoint Col. Henry A. Byroade as Director of the Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, without affecting his military status and perquisites.

On September 23, 1950:

S. 2317. An act relating to the construction of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes;

S. 2477. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, so as to equalize pay and retirement benefits of a certain class of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard;

S. 2636. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended;

S. 2724. An act to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 3398. An act to authorize the exchange of certain land for purposes of the Colonial National Historical Park, and for other purposes;

S. 3437. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946;

S. 3728. An act to implement Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950 by amending title 1 of the United States Code, as regards publication of the United States Statutes at Large, to provide for the publication of treaties and other international agreements between the United States of America and other countries in a separate compilation, to be known as United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, and for other purposes;

S. 3796. An act to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels; and

S. 3889. An act to increase the amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States.

On September 25, 1950:

S. 3136. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the town of Mills, Wyo., a sewerage system located in such town;

S. 3431. An act for the relief of Tatiana Moravec; and

S. 3706. An act to amend the act of May 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 670), entitled "An act granting public lands to the county of Kern, Calif., for public park purposes."

On September 26, 1950:

S. 3727. An act to authorize certain construction at Griffiss Air Force Base, and for other purposes; and

S. 3814. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain allottees on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

On September 27, 1950:

S. 1507. An act to amend section 10 of the act of August 2, 1946, relating to the receipt of pay, allowances, travel, or other expenses while drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay, and for other purposes;

S. 2801. An act to give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, and for other purposes;

S. 2875. An act to extend for a period of 5 years the time for appropriating and expending funds to carry out the Federal Airport Act;

S. 2922. An act for the relief of Chieko Murata;

S. 3015. An act for the relief of Walter Tyson;

S. 3018. An act for the relief of W. F. Steiner;

S. 3123. An act to amend section 5 of the act of February 26, 1944, entitled "An act to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes";

S. 3517. An act to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico;

S. 3579. An act for the relief of Midshipman Willis Howard Dukelow, United States Navy;

S. 3917. An act for the relief of Basilio Gorgone;

S. 4088. An act to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act to permit the States to organize military forces, other than as parts of their National Guard units, to serve while the National Guard is in active Federal Service; and

S. 4136. An act to include the Coast Guard within the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948 and to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Coast Guard.

On September 28, 1950:

S. 1192. An act for the relief of certain Basque aliens;

S. 2028. An act to permit the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to participate in the foreign teacher exchange program in cooperation with the United States Office of Education;

S. 2324. An act for the relief of Maria Balsam;

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S. 3321. An act for the relief of Dr. Zena (Zenobia) Symeonides;

S. 3434. An act for the relief of Mikiko Anzai; and

S. 3824. An act for the relief of Kenneth Bruce Kohel Kozal.

On September 29, 1950:

S. 450. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by providing for the delegation of certain authority of the Secretary of Commerce and of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and for other purposes;

S. 1292. An act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act;

S. 2599. An act for the relief of Arturo Benetti; and

S. 3960. An act to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)).

On September 30, 1950:

S. 1208. An act for the relief of Pasch Bros.; S. 1357. An act for the relief of Gregory Pirro and Nellie Pirro;

S. 1501. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum;

S. 2195. An act to authorize the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, to authorize the north side pumping division and related works, to provide for the disposition of reserved space in American Falls Reservoir, and for other purposes;

S. 2609. An act to provide a system for the treatment and rehabilitation of youth offenders, to improve the administration of criminal justice, and for other purposes;

S. 2648. An act for the relief of Carlo Fava;

S. 2835. An act for the relief of Boris Paul von Stuckenbergs and wife Maria Alexander von Stuckenbergs;

S. 3000. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended;

S. 3121. An act for the relief of Mario Juan Blas Besso-Planetto;

S. 3306. An act for the relief of Dr. George Peter Petropoulos;

S. 3307. An act for the relief of Colvin Bernard Melk; and

S. 3504. An act to promote the development of improved transport aircraft by providing for the operation, testing, and modification thereof.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the certificate of election of Hon. EARLE C. CLEMENTS, Senator-elect from the State of Kentucky, which was read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Frankfort.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November 1950, EARLE C. CLEMENTS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Kentucky, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of 6 years, ending January 2, 1951.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, EARLE C. CLEMENTS, and our seal hereto affixed at Frankfort, this 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1950.

EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] GEORGE GLENN HATCHER,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there other certificates of election?

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I present herewith a letter from the executive secretary of the State board of elections of North Carolina, showing that Willis Smith received a majority of the votes cast for United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator Broughton, ending January 2, 1955. The State board of elections does not meet until tomorrow, and the certificate of election has not been officially issued. There is no controversy, and the certificate will be issued tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to file the statement today and the official certification tomorrow, and that the Senator-elect, who is present, may be permitted to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the senior Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, if there are no other certificates of election, the two Senators-elect will come forward and the Chair will administer the oath of office to them.

Mr. CLEMENTS, escorted by Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, escorted by Mr. HOEY, advanced to the desk and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the majority leader if he intends to have a quorum call?

Mr. LUCAS. I did not expect to have a quorum call.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to request certain leaves of absence if I may at the beginning of the session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be granted leave of absence from the sessions of the Senate as indicated:

The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. WARREN] for today.

The junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], who are on official business of the Committee on Public Works, and the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] until Wednesday next.

The junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] for this week.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations for an indefinite period of time.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask unanimous consent that my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] be excused from attending the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the session.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] be excused from attending the sessions during this week.

I also ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] be excused for an indefinite period, inasmuch as he is a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the respective requests for leave of absence are granted.

MORNING BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Inasmuch as the Senate meets following an adjournment, automatically morning business will be transacted unless it is waived.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII AND ALASKA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, November 27, 1950.

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

The President of the Senate.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I hope that at this session the Senate will approve the bills now before it for the admission of the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska to the Union as States. These bills, H. R. 49, relating to Hawaii, and H. R. 331, relating to Alaska, were approved by the House of Representatives in March 1950, and reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on June 29, 1950. They now await final action by the Senate.

Prompt approval of these measures is essential not only to the welfare and security of Hawaii and Alaska, but also to the security of the Nation as a whole.

Since these bills came before the Senate, this country has moved to check aggression in Korea, in support of the principles of the United Nations. As a result, our position in the Pacific area, and our attitude toward the peoples of that area have become of even greater importance to our national security and to the success of our efforts to achieve a just peace.

Both Hawaii and Alaska are vital to the defense of the United States in the Pacific. They are also the proving ground of our democratic institutions in the Pacific area, with tremendous psychological influence on the hearts and minds of the people of Asia and the Pacific islands.

As frontiers of our national territory, Hawaii and Alaska must maintain a high degree of military readiness. The security of our national defense forces there rests upon the wholehearted effort and support of the local population. The morale of the people of Hawaii and Alaska, who are our fellow citizens, will be heightened if we show them that we truly regard them as our equals in the responsibilities and privileges of statehood. Statehood will increase the effectiveness and the vitality of their local governments, and render them better able to back up our Armed Forces.

Furthermore, statehood will mean full participation by the elected representatives from these areas in the work of the Congress. The defense needs and responsibilities of the two Territories will be presented more forcefully by Members of Congress who are entitled to vote. As a result, the Government will be better informed and better able to provide for our national security in the Pacific area.

Statehood will not only strengthen the moral and physical aspects of our national defense in these areas—it will also improve our relations with the other free peoples of the Pacific area, and strike a blow at Communist influence among them. Communism seeks to create distrust of the sincerity of our intentions, particularly among the peoples of the Far East. The granting of statehood to Hawaii and Alaska would speak far louder than words of our devotion to our national ideals. It would show, particularly in the case of Hawaii, that this Government judges people by their deeds, and not by their racial or national origins. It would give additional convincing proof to the people of the Far East that this country is still truly dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

In all fairness, we should not longer deny the desire for statehood of our fellow citizens in Hawaii and Alaska. Unlike our other overseas areas, Hawaii and Alaska are incorporated Territories. Their special legal status has long been regarded by them and by us as the first major step toward statehood. They have asked for statehood. An overwhelming majority of the people of Hawaii voted on November 7 in favor of the adoption of a State constitution. Similarly, the people of Alaska have voted almost 3 to 1 in favor of statehood.

Both areas pay all Federal taxes, although they have no voice in levying them or in the spending of tax revenues. Their young men are inducted into the Armed Forces of the Nation. The people of Hawaii have about five times as many men on the casualty lists from Korea, in proportion to their total population, as the rest of the country.

It is now obvious that the people of both Territories can exercise effectively all the rights of self-government under statehood both in local and national affairs. Having earned these rights and expressed a desire to exercise them, the people of Hawaii and Alaska should be granted them without delay. Our sense of justice and fair play demands it.

For these reasons, I urge that the Senate give the highest priority to the statehood measures before it and complete legislative action on them before the present Congress adjourns.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

REPORT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 713)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accom-

panying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith the ninth report of the Economic Cooperation Administration created by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (Public Law 472, 80th Cong.), approved April 3, 1948.

The report covers activities under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (title I of Public Law 472), as amended, as well as the programs of economic aid to China under Public Laws 47 and 447, Eighty-first Congress, and to the Republic of Korea under the provisions of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1949 (Public Law 793, 80th Cong.), and Public Laws 430 and 447, Eighty-first Congress.

There is included in the appendix a summary of the status of the United States foreign relief program (Public Law 84, 80th Cong.) and the United States foreign aid program (Public Law 389, 80th Cong.).

This report covers the quarter ended June 30, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 17, 1950.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON NATURAL FIBERS REVOLVING FUND

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the status of the Natural Fibers Revolving Fund, for the period June 29, 1940, to June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PUBLIC AIRPORTS IN CERTAIN AREAS

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in certain areas and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States and Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of August 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, United States and Mexico, for the month of September 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS OF SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ACT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on the settlement of certain claims

under the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946, dated June 30, 1950 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, reporting, pursuant to law, on the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration for national service life insurance, fiscal year 1951 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR AIR FORCE, ARMY, AND NAVY PENSIONS

A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for Air Force, Army, and Navy pensions, fiscal year 1951 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, AND SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of the Secretary of Defense, and Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1950 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONNEL

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transportation furnished for certain Government and other personnel, for the period July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS OF AIR FORCE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the average monthly flight pay authorized to be paid to officers above the rank of major, during the period January 1 to July 1, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the United States Soldiers' Home, for the fiscal year 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONAL GIFTS TO FUTURE DEFENSE EFFORT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TRANSFERS AND ADJUSTMENTS IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on transfers and adjustments within the military department of appropriations available for obligation in the Department of the Air Force (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

A letter from the Chairman of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, reporting, pursuant to law, on the activities of the Agency, for the period ended September 28, 1950; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICERS OF TERMINATED WAR AGENCIES

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Labor (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a financial statement of the Legion for the period ended October 31, 1950 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John, and St. Croix, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF GUAM

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislature of Guam (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION IN CASE OF CHICKASAW NATION v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report by the Commission on action taken in the case of *The Chickasaw Nation v. United States* (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION IN CASE OF CHOCTAW NATION v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commission on action taken in the case of *The Choctaw Nation v. The United States* with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TITLE OF CHICALE DAY SCHOOL SITE, NEW MEXICO

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to declare title to the Chicale Day School site to be vested in the United States in trust for the Pueblo of Isleta (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to undertake certain additional developments in connection with the Central Valley Project, California, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON ALLOCATION AND REPAYMENT OF COSTS, PALISADES DAM AND RESERVOIR, IDAHO

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental report on the allocation and repayment of costs of the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project in Idaho (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON NORTH SIDE PUMPING DIVISION OF MINIDOKA PROJECT, IDAHO

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on the north side pumping division of the Minidoka project in Idaho (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TRIBAL OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN LANDS, CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing the restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON SEWAGE CONDITIONS IN YORKTOWN AREA OF COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, VA.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the study of sewage conditions in the Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of action taken by the United States Maritime Administration under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, for the period from May 1 to August 31, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of action taken by the Maritime Administration under the provisions of the Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946, for the period July 1 through September 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF TORT CLAIMS PAID BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of tort claims paid by the Administration under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNITED STATES v. JOSEPH GROEN, ET AL.

A letter from F. Dickinson Letts, judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplementary report of the proceedings in the case of *United States v. Joseph Groen, et al.* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the clerk of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the plaintiff's motion to dismiss and the order of the court, dated November 7, 1950, in the case of *Rutgers University v. United States* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON WAR CONTRACT TERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on war contract termi-

nations and settlements, for the quarter ended September 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, withdrawing the name of Lucille Fox or Lucille Yablochnik or Niusia Yablochnik from a report relating to aliens whose deportation he suspended more than 6 months ago, transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Nine letters from the Acting General, withdrawing the names of Dorothy Beryl Royce nee Fleming; Pierre Maurice Piron, Bela Ezias, Sadie Thelma Goldberg, Maria Clara Harnecker, Thomas John McLean, Tom Freemantle Perry, and Irene Caulkins or Irene Geiger and Irene Walton, from reports relating to aliens whose deportation he suspended more than 6 months ago, transmitted to the Senate on October 17, 1949, January 16 and August 1, 1950, respectively; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON ADDITIONAL STEP INCREASES AS REWARD FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on additional step increases as rewards for superior accomplishment, fiscal year 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENTS

A letter from the Executive Director, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on additional compensation for hazardous employments (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the advance planning program of non-Federal public works (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

PROGRESS REPORT BY COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the authority of the order of the Senate of September 13, 1950, Mr. McCLELLAN, on October 12, 1950, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, submitted a progress report (No. 2581) on the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 4194. A bill to amend Public Law 441, 81st Congress, so as to provide for the annual

proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FREAR:

S. 4195. A bill authorizing the construction of a highway bridge across the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at Summit, Del.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 4196. A bill for the relief of Attar Ali and Abarath Ullah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for Mr. KEFAUVER):
S. 4197. A bill for the relief of Winifred Margaret Short; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution which relates to the appointment by the President of the Senate of a committee to go to Australia to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution to take care of this matter at the last session which went to the House, but the House has not yet acted on it. If the House adopts that resolution, the one I am offering today will not have any effect, but in case they should not adopt it, it is our desire that the Senate agree to the resolution I am now submitting, authorizing the sending of a delegation from the Senate, irrespective of the action of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 360) was read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate is authorized to appoint not more than four Members of the Senate to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be held in Australia and to designate the chairman of the delegation to be present at such meeting. The expenses incurred by the members of the delegation and staff appointed for the purpose of carrying out this resolution shall not exceed \$10,000 and shall be reimbursed to them from the contingent fund of the Senate, upon submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the delegation.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Texas whether the former resolution, which was in the form of a concurrent resolution, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not recall exactly about that but I think so.

Mr. WHERRY. There is an objection to the resolution. A similar resolution passed the Senate before, and it is now in the House, is it?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Was the resolution referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration a year ago for the consideration of the matter of an appropriation?

Mr. CONNALLY. The senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, I understand has passed on the resolution I am referring to, and has approved it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have conferred with the members of the committee, and there is no objection on their part. I was not present when the other resolution was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has not conferred with me, but so far as I am concerned, the resolution is perfectly agreeable. I was merely bringing out for the record the fact that the former resolution was considered by the Committee on Rules and Administration. If the Senator from Arizona polled the committee and they are agreeable, there is no objection on my part.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF INVESTIGATION RELATING TO PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Mr. GILLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 361), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 36, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to April 11, 1949, and Senate Resolution 198, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to February 1, 1950 (providing for an investigation with respect to the production of agricultural crops), is hereby continued until February 28, 1951.

INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am today offering a resolution providing for a complete study and investigation of the administration of justice in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria with a view of ascertaining—first, the extent to which persons who are or have been Communists were given responsibility for the policies and administration of justice in such zones; second, the extent to which persons who are or have been Communists were given responsibility for the program for denazification of several million Germans; third, whether or not the activities of such persons were responsible for the moving of many German and Austrian engineers, scientists, and other highly trained men to Russia; and fourth, whether any of the persons now employed by the State Department in connection with the administration of justice in such zones are or have been members of the Communist Party.

The resolution (S. Res. 362) submitted by Mr. LANGER was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the administration of justice in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria with a view to ascertaining (1) the extent to which persons who are or have been Communists were given responsibility for the policies and administration of justice in such zones; (2) the extent of which persons who are or have been Communists were given responsibility for the program for denazification of several million Germans; (3) whether or not the activities of such persons were responsible for the moving of many German and Austrian engineers, scientists, and other highly trained

men to Russia; and (4) whether any of the persons now employed by the State Department in connection with the administration of justice in such zones are or have been members of the Communist Party. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as it may deem necessary to provide for improvement of the administration of justice in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ on a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to speak for 3 minutes on the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from North Dakota is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have just returned from a trip to Austria and Germany. Not going at Government expense, I was free to make my own investigation, and I did so without in any way being obligated to any public official of the United States now serving in either one of these two countries.

My conclusion—with as careful an investigation as I could make with 7 days in Austria and 3 days in Germany—was that if Joe Stalin had had charge of the occupation of Germany in behalf of the United States, he could not have done a better job for Russia than was done by many of the public officials sent there by the United States Government until the appointment of Mr. McCloy as High Commissioner of Germany.

Today I have submitted a resolution asking for a thorough investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the administration of justice in Germany, and of the Communist influence on said administration of justice. I am sure the Senate will want to find out how many Communists, fellow travelers, and members of Communist-front organizations were appointed to administer justice, or to determine the policy of the administration of justice, or actually to take part in some capacity in the administration of justice.

The people of the United States—who have to furnish the boys to fight their battles—will, in my opinion, be horrified at what an impartial investigation such as I have asked for will disclose.

This investigation will show a carefully conceived and flawlessly carried out plan on the part of the Communists to prevent the German people from becoming friendly to the people of the United States, and to keep them from assisting the western forces in time of war and not to take up arms against Communist Russia.

This investigation will disclose that some people in our State Department worked hand in glove with our enemies, the results of which were apparent in

the elections held a week ago in Württemberg-Baden and Hessen, and yesterday in Bavaria.

I ask unanimous consent that the article published in the Abendpost, a newspaper of Frankfurt, Germany, giving the results of the elections in Hessen and Württemberg-Baden last Sunday, be inserted at this point in my remarks. I also ask unanimous consent that the English translation may follow the German text.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article and translation were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DIE NEUEN LANDTAGE

Die Sitze der Parteien verteilen sich in den neuen Landtagen von Hessen und Württemberg-Baden folgendermassen:

HESSEN		Sitzen	Sitzen
SPD	47	(bisher 38)	
CDU	12	(bisher 28)	
FDP	21	(bisher 14)	
KPD	0	(bisher 10)	

Bei insgesamt..... 80 90

WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN		Sitzen	Sitzen
SPD	35	(bisher 32)	
CDU	31	(bisher 39)	
DVP	21	(bisher 19)	
KPD	0	(bisher 10)	
DG	13	(bisher 0)	

Bei insgesamt..... 100 100

Die DVP (Demokratische Volkspartei) in Württemberg-Baden entspricht der FDP im übrigen Bundesgebiet.—DG=Deutsche Gemeinschaft.

HESSEN

DD. WIESBADEN (Elg. Bericht).—Das vom Wahlbüro für Hessen herausgegebene offizielle vorläufige Endergebnis:

Wahlberechtigte (ohne Wahlscheine)..... 2,981,971
Abgegebene gültige Stimmen..... 1,848,930
Ungültig..... 86,661
Abgegebene Stimmen insgesamt..... 1,935,591

	Davon erhielten	Bunde- stagswahl 1949	Hess. Landtags- wahlen 1946
SPD	820,444	684,042	687,431
CDU	347,803	454,437	498,158
FDP	588,191	597,081	252,202
KPD	87,446	142,539	171,592
NDP	1,988		
Sonstige	3,058		

Wahlbeteiligung 64.9 Prozent.

WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

STUTTGART (UP).—Das Innenministerium in Stuttgart gab folgendes vorläufige Endergebnis von den Landtagswahlen in Württemberg-Baden bekannt:

Wahlberechtigt..... 2,565,071
abgegebene Stimmen..... 1,476,400
gültige Stimmen..... 1,440,190

Wahlbeteiligung: 57.1 Prozent.

	Davon erhielten	Land- tagswahl (1946)	Bundes- tagswahl (1949)
SPD	475,872	404,716	441,237
CDU	379,181	474,555	542,588
DVP	303,331	247,710	318,198
KPD	70,207	130,253	129,283
Deutsche Gemeinschaft	211,599		248,298

[Translation]

THE NEW LANDTAGS

The party seats are divided in the new Landtags of Hesse and Württemberg-Baden as follows:

HESSE		Seats	Seats
Social Democratic Party	47	(formerly 38)	
Christian Democratic Union	12	(formerly 28)	
Free Democratic Party	21	(formerly 14)	
Communist Party	0	(formerly 10)	
Total	80	90	

WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Social Democratic Party	35	(formerly 32)
Catholic Democratic Union	31	(formerly 39)
German People's Party	21	(formerly 19)
Communist Party	0	(formerly 10)
German Communist Party	13	(formerly 0)

Total.....100 100

The Democratic People's Party in Württemberg-Baden corresponds to the Free Democratic Party in the rest of the federal territory.

HESSE

WIESBADEN.—Official current results given out by the election bureau for Hesse:

Registered voters	2,981,971
Valid votes	1,848,930
Invalid votes	86,661
Total votes	1,935,591

Received from these—	Bunde- stag election 1949	Hesse Landtag election 1946
Social Democratic Party	820,444	684,042
Christian Democratic Union	347,803	454,437
Free Democratic Party	588,191	597,081
Communist Party	87,446	142,539
National German Party	1,988	
Others	3,058	

Participation 64.9 percent.

WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

STUTTGART.—The Ministry of the Interior in Stuttgart announced the following current results of the Landtag elections:

Registered	2,565,071
Votes cast	1,476,400
Valid votes	1,440,190

Participation, 57.1 percent.

Received from these—	Landtag election, 1946	Bundes- tag election, 1949
Social Democratic Party	475,872	404,716
Christian Democratic Union	379,181	474,555
German People's Party	303,331	247,710
Communist Party	70,207	130,253
German Community Party	211,599	

Source: Abendpost, Frankfurt, Nov. 20, 1949.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post this morning entitled "Socialists Win Early Lead in Bavarian Vote," together with the United Press press report giving the results from 371 out of 430 districts in Munich, be inserted at this point in my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article and report were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOCIALISTS WIN EARLY LEAD IN BAVARIAN VOTE—PARTY IN MUNICH TOPS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS 2-1 IN MOST DISTRICTS

MUNICH, GERMANY, November 26.—The Socialist Party, which opposes west German rearmament, jumped off to an early lead in first scattered returns tonight from the Bavarian state election.

The first returns from the Sunday voting were too meager to show a decisive trend, but in this rock-ribbed conservative state ruled by the prorearmament Christian Democrats since the war, any strong Socialist showing would be considered significant.

Bavaria, largest German state in the American occupation zone, elected a new state parliament in a third crucial test of German sentiment toward rearmament for defense of western Europe against communism. Early estimates said that about 70 percent of the 6,000,000 eligible voters had cast their ballots, a heavy turnout.

[The United Press reported that results from 371 out of 430 districts in Munich gave the Socialists 138,426 votes; Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats, 65,185; the Bavarian Party, 53,714; the Free Democrats (FDP), 32,005; Reconstruction Party, 19,997, and Communists, 15,211.]

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also ask that an article which appeared in the Washington Star today entitled "Bavarian Socialists, Opposing Rearming, Score Big Vote Gains."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BAVARIAN SOCIALISTS OPPOSING REARMING, SCORE BIG VOTE GAINS

MUNICH, GERMANY, November 27.—West Germany's Socialists—bitter opponents of German rearmament for western defense—scored big gains today in Bavarian state elections.

With returns still incomplete, the Socialists were running a strong second to the prorearmament Christian Democrats in the balloting yesterday for members of the state parliament.

The surprising Socialist showing in this traditionally conservative state was certain to be interpreted as a third protest vote within a week by German voters against rearmament.

REBUFF TO GOVERNMENT

Hesse and Württemberg-Baden rolled up Socialist victories on November 19 in elections widely regarded as a slap at the Christian Democrats, who control the Federal government, for their support of German rearmament.

Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the Christian Democrats' leader, already has agreed to take west Germany into the projected western defense system. He must obtain approval from the Federal parliament, however.

Bavaria has been a Christian Democratic stronghold since 1946. In the election that year, the party received more than 50 percent of all votes.

This year the Socialists challenged the Christian Democrats in Bavaria solely on the rearmament issue. They argued that the Germans should refuse to take up arms again until they have full independence and enough allied troops in Germany to repel any Soviet attack.

RETURNS TABULATED

The Christian Democrats countered that the danger of Soviet aggression was imminent, and, therefore, Germany should not delay in agreeing to rearm.

At 9:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m. eastern standard time), the still incomplete returns showed this vote:

Christian Democrats, 1,861,455 (29.1 percent of the total).

Socialists, 1,647,537 (25.8).

Bavarian Party (prorearmament), 1,193,899 (18.6).

Refugees (antirearmament, 896,584 (14).

Free Democrats (prorearmament), 418,819 (6.6).

Economic Reconstruction Party (antirearmament), 138,730 (2.2).

Communists (antirearmament), 93,083 (1.5).

Seven splinter parties had polled about 2 percent of the votes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that an editorial which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of November 25, 1950, entitled "Nuremberg Verdicts Cool Ardor of Germany for Defending West," be published at this point in my remarks and call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this editorial was written before the elections, and I state to the Senate that my investigation confirms what the editorial stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NUREMBERG VERDICTS COOL ARDOR OF GERMANY FOR DEFENDING WEST

The wife of one of our younger gauleiters in west Germany recently wrote to her family an account of a meeting of a discussion group of young Germans sponsored by the occupation authorities, apparently for the betterment of relations. The subject for discussion on this occasion was How Can Germany Cooperate in the Defense of the West? To the great surprise of the lady whose letter we saw, the young Germans almost unanimously declared that they wanted no part of defending the west, that the west had hanged Germany's leaders and humiliated the German people and that, until the west made some move to restore German honor, the west could jolly well defend itself. Wrote the gauleiter's wife: "It is discouraging that the Nuremberg trials have had so little effect on the attitude of the Germans."

Actually the Nuremberg trials had a catastrophic effect on the Germans, but not the effect that was supposedly intended. There are plenty of reasons why this is so. For example, the Germans know that, while their leaders were tried for crimes against humanity, including the torture of Germans by Germans, the Soviet Union had probably tortured, imprisoned, and murdered 10 times as many individuals as Hitler did. Nobody was tried for such crimes against humanity as the murder of 4,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest. The Germans know that representatives of the nations whose air forces destroyed Dresden, packed with refugees, in a single night, and wiped out two Japanese cities with atomic bombs, undertook to try Germans for causing the destruction of cities, towns, and villages and devastation not justified by military necessity. The Germans might be willing to concede that the bombing of London, Coventry, Lidice, and Rotterdam were crimes against humanity, but they don't see why they were any worse than Berlin, Hiroshima, Hamburg, and Tokyo.

Finally, of course, there is the normal closing of ranks when foreigners undertake to punish a nation's leaders. Millions of Germans forgot how they hated the Nazis when a war-crimes tribunal sat in judgment, not only on the Nazi conspirators but on military commanders, and even on anti-Nazis like Baron Weizsaecker, for years the Allies' contact man in the German Foreign Office, or General von Falkenhausen, who, as military governor in Belgium, saved hundreds from the vengeance of the Nazis.

The task of the victors in Germany, with Russians and German Communists leering at them over the wall, is to undo some of the moral and psychological damage of the Nuremberg trials, most of which resulted from our effort to go beyond the punishment of clear violations of the laws of war into elaborate inventions of war crimes which had no previous legal standing. The belated releases of Weizsaecker and others erroneously convicted should help, but we must expect no miraculous changes in German attitude. Recovery from the effects of Morgenthauism and an unrealistic mixture of morality and vengeance cannot occur in a day. It will come only when, as Ferdinand Eberstadt said in his recent statement, Germany and Japan are restored to positions of respectability and responsibility in the United Nations. This does not imply any revision of our attitude toward nazism or aggression, but rather a better understanding of the facts of international life, with special emphasis on the fact that thousands of American boys will have to go to Europe if Europeans can't be persuaded that it's worth while to defend themselves.

AID FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, CANADA—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are a concurrent resolution and two simple resolutions coming over from a former session, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read Senate Concurrent Resolution 89, submitted by Mr. WHERRY on May 16, 1950, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the President should direct the appropriate agencies of the United States to make available immediately the fullest aid consistent with law to the appropriate agencies of the Dominion of Canada in order that the facilities and resources of the United States may assist the Dominion of Canada in giving aid and relief to those suffering as a result of the recent disastrous floods in the Province of Manitoba, and especially in the city of Winnipeg. The physical, financial, and moral support of the United States should be extended to the Canadian people in their hour of need not alone as an act of mercy but as a natural and fitting expression of the historic friendship and kinship of the peoples of the United States and of Canada.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution be indefinitely postponed for there is no further need for such a resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INVESTIGATION OF DISLOYALTY AMONG EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF RESOLUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the next resolution coming over.

The legislative clerk read Senate Resolution 312, submitted by Mr. WHERRY on July 20, 1950, as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations made pursuant to Senate Resolution 231 (relating to an investigation of disloyalty among employees of the Government) be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

(1) The Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct a full and complete investigation in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231; or

(2) In the event said committee decides by a majority vote that a continuation by said committee of such investigation is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan commission, wholly independent of the executive, to conduct a full, complete, and relentless search into the whole subject of foreign penetration of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provisions of said Senate Resolution 231.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair assumes that, in the language of Grover Cleveland, this resolution is in a state of innocuous desuetude, and without objection, it will be indefinitely postponed. The Chair hears no objection.

FURTHER DISMANTLING OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS—RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the next resolution coming over.

The legislative clerk read Senate Resolution 324, submitted by Mr. EASTLAND, for himself and Mr. BRIDGES, on August 4, 1950, as follows:

Whereas the outbreak of war in Korea has completely changed the international situation and has confronted the anti-Soviet world with the prospects of a series of new acts of naked aggression; and

Whereas the American people are now asked to make new sacrifices to strengthen the economic, social, political, and military defenses of the anti-Soviet world; and

Whereas such defenses cannot adequately be prepared unless the anti-Soviet world contributes its own full share to this undertaking; and

Whereas the revival of the east German Wehrmacht constitutes the gravest danger to Western Germany; and

Whereas our policies of weakening both the peacetime economic strength and even the military potential necessary to self-defense, of Western Germany, are continuing to play directly into the hands of Russia; and

Whereas economically, Western Germany is burdened with tremendous shortages of peacetime goods together with over 2,000,000 unemployed; and

Whereas, financially, Western Germany is still staggering under an annual one billion deficit in her balance of payments, the cost of which is borne by the American taxpayer; and

Whereas to remedy this dangerous situation, France has offered Germany full partnership in the Schuman plan in order to encourage the full use of the integrated productive capacity of these two nations; and

Whereas 10,000,000 refugees have now been turned over to German and Austrian authorities as additional staggering burdens on their economies by IRO on July 1, 1950; and

Whereas both General Bradley and Mr. Paul Hoffman, together with Senator CONNALLY have now recognized the need to permit Western Germany not only to defend themselves but to make their maximum contribution to the strengthening of the North Atlantic Pact, and Ambassador Charles M. Spofford has been sent as special American Envoy by the American Government to implement such a policy; and

Whereas the State Department reveals that there is still a total of approximately 206 German industrial plants which have either been totally dismantled or which yet remain to be dismantled, all of which are to be shipped out of Western Germany as reparations: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the United States Senate that a complete moratorium be declared on the further destruction, dismantling, or shipment of these plants out of Western Germany until a congressional committee of both Houses of Congress have ascertained whether it is possible—

First, for this remaining industrial plant equipment to be converted to meet the tremendous peacetime needs of western Germany such as housing, and so forth;

Second, whether a maximum contribution to the over-all European defense effort cannot better be obtained by empowering the Bonn Government, which on June 8, 1950, received authority from the Allied High Commission to negotiate and to conclude international treaties, to renegotiate its reparations settlements with recipient countries;

Third, whether an immediate lifting of the ban on steel production and the full utilization of the existing steel capacity under allied supervision and control would not facilitate a flow of steel both to the western European allies and to the United States which the anti-Soviet world now so desperately needs.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be passed over.

THE NEED OF A UNITED AMERICA—STATEMENT BY SENATOR GRAHAM

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled "The Need of a United America," made by Senator GRAHAM, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

PROHIBITION OF TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES IN INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, it was my purpose today to call up the conference report on Senate bill 3357, the so-called slot machine conference report, but I am advised that the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is out of the country and will not return for a few days. Inasmuch as he is extremely interested in this conference report, I shall not call it up until his return.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Colorado for that announcement, as I had been informed by the Senator from Nevada that he would like to be present when the subject comes up. Now that the statement has been made by the Senator from Colorado as a matter of record, I will say I deeply appreciate it.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR DISPENSED WITH

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business having been completed, the next business in order is the call of the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the call of the calendar is dispensed with.

AMENDMENT OF RAILWAY LABOR ACT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on the day the Senate adjourned, on the 23d of September, a motion was made to postpone consideration of Senate bill 3295 until November 27, which is today. As the Senate recalls, Senate bill 3295 is a bill to amend the Railway Labor Act and to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from the wages of carriers' employees for certain purposes under certain conditions.

As I recall, the able Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] was debating the bill at the same time the Senate adjourned. The Senator from Alabama was at that time acting more or less on behalf of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] who was then campaigning, as I remember. I wonder whether the Senator from Utah who is now present, desires to press further consideration of the bill at this short session.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah wants the bill to remain the unfinished business. If it is desired to bring up other business at this time, however, I shall have no objection to having Senate bill 3295 temporarily laid aside so that other business, which the majority leader may desire brought before the Senate, can be considered.

Mr. LUCAS. In reply to the statement made by the Senator from Utah, I should like to say that in conference with the President of the United States this morning the President stated that he is very anxious that the Senate immediately consider House bill 331, an act to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union. That is Calendar No. 1932. As we all know, the House of Representatives has passed favorably upon that bill. It has been pending upon the Senate calendar for some time.

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate temporarily lay aside Senate bill 3295 and proceed to the consideration of House bill 331.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Senate is still in the morning hour, which lasts until 2 o'clock; and it will not be in order at this time to

make that motion, because the bill does not come down automatically.

Mr. LUCAS. I thought the morning hour had been ended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business has been concluded, but the morning hour ends at 2 o'clock.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if there be no further morning business to be brought before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be considered as having been concluded, so we can proceed to the consideration of the bill I have indicated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not sure that I understand the parliamentary situation. Just what was the Senator from Illinois proposing?

Mr. LUCAS. I will say in reply to the Senator from Georgia that I thought the morning hour had been concluded, but the Vice President advises that only morning business has been concluded. I now renew my request that the morning hour be considered as having been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to know what bill the Senator from Illinois proposed to take up.

Mr. LUCAS. I was proposing that Senate bill 3295 be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider H. R. 331, which is a bill to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union. But I have withdrawn that unanimous-consent request in view of the fact that I had been mistaken in my impression that the morning hour had been concluded. Only morning business has been concluded. So when the morning hour is concluded I shall proceed to make the motion.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is a motion to lay aside a bill temporarily in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No, it is not in order. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my impression, Mr. President. That is why I propounded my inquiry. If I correctly understood the distinguished majority leader, he moved temporarily to lay aside a bill. I did not think such a motion was in order under the rules of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not necessary to move to lay aside a bill which is the unfinished business. A motion to take up another bill, if adopted, displaces that bill automatically.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I correctly understood the parliamentary situation. The only thing I was trying to do was to protect the position of the Senator from Utah even though it was objectionable. If no one objected, the request could be granted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois has asked unanimous consent that the morning hour be considered as having been concluded; as if the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object; as I understand, the majority leader is asking unanimous consent that, in view of the fact that the morning business has been concluded, the morning hour now be considered as having been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if he proposes, if the unanimous consent be agreed to, to make the Alaska statehood bill the unfinished business today?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Georgia is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know that there will be any objection to that course tomorrow, but I should like to consult a number of Senators who are interested in the matter. I hope the Senator will not press the unanimous-consent request at this time, but will make the motion tomorrow.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to state that this morning I consulted the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who is the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with respect to the handling of the statehood bills, and I agreed with him, and he agreed with me, that it would be preferable for all concerned not to take action upon either of these bills today, but if the statehood bill with respect to Alaska should be made the unfinished business, we would then agree not to take it up until tomorrow. As the Senator from Georgia has just stated, many Senators who are not present now are interested in the statehood measures. As a matter of fact, I think that Senators, both opposing and favoring these bills, are not prepared today to proceed with the debate. I think it would not be a proper method to proceed to debate the statehood bills today. So I should like to have it understood that if the request of the Senator from Illinois that the morning hour be terminated is granted and the Alaskan statehood bill is made the unfinished business, it shall then be my purpose to ask that the Senate go over until tomorrow before taking up either one of the statehood bills.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have no objection to the suggestion made by the Senator from Wyoming. The only thing I was trying to do was to get the bill before the Senate. If that can be done, and we then can agree to have the bill go over until tomorrow, as has heretofore been agreed upon by the majority and the minority ranking members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I shall have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois that the morning hour be regarded as having terminated?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, far be it from me to interfere with any plans on which the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Nebraska have agreed, but I doubt the advisability of making this bill the unfinished business today until more Senators are apprised of the fact that that course of action is to be followed. I shall not object to terminating the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour therefore will be regarded as having terminated.

The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, Senate bill 3295.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3295) to amend the Railway Labor Act and to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from the wages of carriers' employees for certain purposes and under certain conditions.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I now move to set aside Senate bill 3295 and proceed to the consideration of House bill 331.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, before that motion is agreed to, I think we should have a quorum present so all Senators may be advised as to the action proposed to be taken. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia withhold his suggestion temporarily?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia withhold his suggestion?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to set aside is not in order. The proper motion is to take up consideration of another bill.

Mr. WHERRY. If agreed, that automatically would set aside the pending business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. RUSSELL. And if the motion prevails it would have the effect of sending the so-called railroad bill back to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill would go back to the calendar.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Connally	Frear
Anderson	Cordon	Fulbright
Benton	Darby	George
Brewster	Donnell	Gillette
Bridges	Douglas	Green
Butler	Downey	Gurney
Byrd	Eastland	Hayden
Cain	Eaton	Hendrickson
Capehart	Ellender	Hickenlooper
Chapman	Ferguson	Hoey
Clements	Planders	Holland

Hunt	McKellar	Smith, Maine
Ives	McMahon	Smith, N. C.
Johnson, Colo.	Magnuson	Stennis
Johnson, Tex.	Martin	Thomas, Okla.
Johnston, S. C.	Maybank	Thomas, Utah
Kerr	Millikin	Thye
Kilgore	Murray	Tobey
Langer	Myers	Tydings
Leahy	O'Connor	Wherry
Lehman	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Lucas	Robertson	Williams
McCarthy	Russell	Young
McClellan	Saltonstall	
McFarland	Schoepfel	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is absent on official business as chairman of the Committee on Public Works.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, as a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are unavoidably detained because of adverse weather conditions.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business of the Committee on Public Works.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate as a delegate of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are unavoidably detained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, during the quorum call the motion I made a moment ago was discussed by various Members of the Senate who are vitally interested in this matter. It was agreed that I would enter the motion, but that we would take no action on it until tomorrow. I think that is satisfactory to everyone who is interested in this very important piece of proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unless a recess, instead of an adjournment, is taken, the motion will die.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall try to have the Senate take a recess. I think that will be possible.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I think I should enlighten the Senate by informing it of the fact that the bill of which I am in charge is the unfinished business. I think I should at least make this statement before action is taken on the request of the majority leader.

The bill did receive some consideration before the adjournment was taken; and as the Senator from Illinois has already said, the bill was taken care of by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. In light of the President's message in regard to Alaska, I cannot object in any way to the motion the majority leader is going to make. I think the Senate should proceed with the Alaska statehood bill after receiving, and especially because of, the message the President of the United States has sent here.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the distinguished Senator from Utah.

I believe that I should state for the record that the measure just referred to by the able Senator from Utah has not passed the House of Representatives. I have been informed that the Rules Committee of the House failed to grant a rule prior to the date when Congress adjourned in September. I have serious doubt that such a bill can pass the House under the prevailing conditions.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to make a further inquiry. Of course the motion is debatable; but for the RECORD, so that all Members who have heard this colloquy will know what the situation is when the motion comes up later, if the Senate takes a recess now, without having further debate today on the motion, I think I should state that the motion is debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is debatable.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I shall move that the Senate stand in recess.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—REVIEWS OF BOOK BY MAX LOWENTHAL

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, there is a very brief statement, of about 5 minutes' duration, which I should like to make at this time, if the Senator from Illinois will yield to me for that purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Iowa be permitted to speak for 5 minutes at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in the Washington Post of November 26, 1950, there are published two reviews of a recent book entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," by Max Lowenthal, New Deal mystery man of Washington.

The first review is by Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J. Reverend Walsh is

known to the world as an opponent of communism and a devoted supporter of the American way of life. I ask unanimous consent that the review by him, as published in the Washington Post of November 26, be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the review was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A LAWYER'S INDICTMENT IN MOOD OF PROSECUTOR

(By Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J.)

This thick volume—of which 90 pages are devoted to citation of sources and index—reviews the record of the FBI since it was first organized in 1908 by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Readers who take up Mr. Lowenthal's book, as the present reviewer did, in the pleasurable anticipation of perusing a balanced and objective historical study of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be rudely disappointed. What the author has produced is a lawyer's indictment of the FBI in the style and mood of a prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Lowenthal specializes on those chapters of the Bureau's record which he describes as "little known, having been forgotten or sparingly publicized." Since he is drawing an indictment, not writing a biography, he selects his material with an eye to getting a conviction. He clearly conceives the FBI as a distinct menace to the security and liberties of the people of the United States. It will take some tall persuading to get such a verdict from the American people at the present, most dangerous crisis in our national existence.

Proceeding chronologically in his account, Mr. Lowenthal declares the bureau to have been an illegitimate child from the very moment of its conception; it was quietly brought into existence by Attorney General Bonaparte, without any approval of Congress, in 1908. This bar sinister, he argues, has characterized its growth and made it a progressively unwarranted and illegal interloper in the field of crime detection and crime prevention.

But before the reader meets the specific arguments in support of these allegations, he will notice a choice of words and phrases designed to slant the mind toward unfriendliness; thus the agents of the FBI are commonly called detectives, with considerable quotations from hostile witnesses who maintain that no detective can have high moral ideals, since he must always lead a life of deception. Increased responsibilities laid on the Bureau from time to time by Congress are described as greatly augmenting the business of the FBI. When the Bureau set itself to analyze communism in directives for its field agents, Mr. Lowenthal refers with sarcasm to the detective historians. By introducing comparisons between the FBI and the Czarist secret police of former times, the "hated black cabinet of St. Petersburg," he suggests guilt by analogy. Examples of such well-known propaganda techniques abound throughout the text.

In his citation of native-born Americans who had expressed opposition to FBI interference in matters of a political character, Mr. Lowenthal reproduces with approval the testimony of John Reed, an early enthusiast for freedom of speech in this country during World War I. But he omits entirely the relevant fact that John Reed's loyalty lay with Soviet Russia; he went to Moscow, espoused the cause of Lenin, and lies buried as a hero just outside the Kremlin wall. On a wintry afternoon in November 1922 the present reviewer wandered through the Red Square out of a curiosity to see the last resting place of that brilliant, but erratic Harvard graduate.

In working up to the main allegation of illegality in certain FBI activities, Mr. Lowen-

thal, at one point, devotes something like four pages to quotations from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's analysis of communism as an international menace. These reports were compiled while Mr. Hoover was in a subordinate position in the Bureau, over 30 years ago. His analysis, and foresight, however, reveal how accurately he had penetrated even then to the tangled roots and hidden objectives of the Communist organization both in the United States and elsewhere. Communism, he knew, is like the mass of an iceberg: one-ninth above water, the rest out of sight.

Mr. Lowenthal's quotations are textually accurate; but the tone of his comment and the choice of words in weaving the excerpts together convey a subtle sense of ridicule and boredom similar to the sophisticated posing of the pseudo-liberals during the unlamented pink decade. Always he is the prosecuting attorney, now indignant and positive, now cajoling and insinuating.

He frequently beclouds the difference between unorthodox opinions and Communist advocacy of violence under pretense of free speech. But he is too late. Verdict has already been handed down—in Korea as well as by recent history in the captive lands behind the iron curtain and by the performances of Mr. Malik and Mr. Vishinsky in the United Nations.

What Mr. Hoover contended for in those early years has now become the law of the land. On May 8, 1950, the Supreme Court, in the case of American Communications Association versus Douds, upheld the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in requiring an oath of nonmembership in the Communist Party from officers of a labor union as a prerequisite to profiting from the law. Mr. Justice Jackson delivered a notable opinion on the difference between the Communist Party and all other legitimate political groups in American history.

After analyzing the objectives of communism and the violent and undemocratic methods it adopts, the Justice declared that every member of the Communist Party is an agent to execute the Marxist program and hence to seize powers of Government in this country by force and violence; the entire conspiracy, he declared, is directed and controlled by a foreign government.

At certain stages in his long brief, Mr. Lowenthal steps on somewhat firmer ground than the unsubstantial foothold provided by dislike for Mr. Hoover, against whom he has worked up an elaborate personal vendetta. The claims of overzealousness in search and seizure during the Palmer raids and deportations of 1919-20, are resurrected. The legitimate complaints of some Senators and dissenting lawyers at that time are all compiled with a meticulousness and thoroughness not found in assembling the later record of constructive service and successful dealings with kidnaping, sabotage, and espionage. The shadows are deep black and the highlights always faint.

The precipitate actions charged as illegal procedure against some agents of the bureau in selected cases over the 42 years of its activities have always met the corrective influence of the courts, the Congress, and the press. Wire tapping at present is under public scrutiny and the Attorney General has made a ruling on the limited occasions when it may be employed.

One of the best contributions of the Greek philosophers was their ability to see life steadily and see it whole. Mr. Lowenthal's fears of an American Gestapo or an MVD in the United States are manufactured fears. The analogy of a police state, which he labors to picture, ignores the essential and permanent difference between police power in a controlled democracy and in an uncontrolled dictatorship. The very publication of Mr. Lowenthal's book at this time is a shining example of one important difference.

The FBI, moreover, must come, hat in hand, to plead yearly for its budget before a

congressional committee. Special investigations are available when required. An alert and vociferous opposition party in the Congress will not let opportunity pass for embarrassing the incumbent administration, should authentic and substantive abuses be discovered in the Department of Justice. The Supreme Court has more than once reversed a policy or action of a President without the intimation being raised that the Presidency be abolished.

Mr. Hoover's immediate superiors have been Cabinet officers responsible to the Chief Executive as well as to the Congress. Not one of them, Republican or Democrat, has raised the pother of trivia assembled in this book. After every flurry and investigation, Congress consistently voted the necessary funds and refused to hamstring the Bureau.

Mr. Lowenthal is greatly alarmed over secret files. The danger of FBI records being diverted to unlawful use is no greater per se than that attending any accumulation of confidential reports in the State Department, in local police files, in hospitals, in the archives of the Armed Forces, in the records of practicing physicians and lawyers. The mounting expenses and budget of the FBI are cited as indication of empire building and growing extravagance. No comparable figures are produced to show the over-all increase in all Government departments in recent years, a trend so marked and comprehensive as to bring about the Hoover (Herbert) Commission on the Reorganization of the Federal Government. The recurrent drive to bring all employees of the FBI under civil service is renewed by Mr. Lowenthal despite the consistent refusal of the Congress to do so.

The Director of the Bureau, Mr. J. E. Hoover, is criticized for his speech-making and alleged publicity proclivities; but no mention is made of the frequent appearances of other high Government officials on lecture platforms, at political gatherings, at picnics, and on Nation-wide electioneering tours. Exception is taken to the practice of former FBI agents accepting lucrative positions in private industry. No mention is made of the scores of former Government officials and Senators who have opened offices in Washington for the practice of law or for other purposes in which their experience and special knowledge of government is of great benefit to their clients. Mr. Lowenthal himself, when recently questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was accompanied by a lawyer who had been a distinguished Member of the Senate.

The publications of the Bureau on crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, and similar community problems are denounced. But no mention is made of the tons of Government literature published and distributed by other agencies on such subjects as soil conservation, gardening, rotation of crops, fertilizers, pest control, peanut crops, and the ravages of termites.

The training programs of the Bureau, including both agent training and the police academy for officers of the various State, municipal, and county jurisdictions, are criticized either as inexpedient or an infringement of State jurisdiction. * * * In sober judgment this latter activity, now called the FBI National Academy, has been a highly laudable demonstration of the voluntary cooperation now existing between the Federal agency and the numerous State and local police units. The lack of such a unified front against criminality and the ready refuge thus afforded to criminals was one of the defects in crime enforcement cataloged by the President's Research Committee on Social Trends (1933).

High officials and men of lower rank from local police jurisdictions throughout the Nation have assembled regularly since 1935 in the halls of the FBI for advanced courses in

professional police work. During the past 15 years 2,252 of them, including sheriffs and parole officers, came to Washington at their own expense, paid for their own board and lodging for 3 months, and returned to their respective communities fortified in morale and improved in technique. Among the trainees were representatives of Scotland Yard, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and other foreign governments, such as Egypt, China, and the Netherlands. The present reviewer has personally interviewed dozens upon dozens of these graduates of the FBI National Academy and found no evidence of the sinister doubts and suspicions apparently lurking in Mr. Lowenthal's mind.

It may be asked, Has this anthology of anti-Hooverisms no merit whatsoever? Its sole contribution would seem to consist in having swept up and put between book covers about all that has ever been said or imagined in defamation of the FBI. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Lowenthal has compiled a quick reference manual for all hostile elements, foreign and domestic, who seek ammunition for destroying confidence in one of our most trusted security agencies.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The second review is written by Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., who is listed as a former MacArthur staff officer, former Deputy Housing Administrator, and now a Washington lawyer.

The Post neglects to tell all the facts about Mr. Rauh, Jr., such as, for example, that he was chairman of the National Committee for Democratic Action, or that in February of 1950 he distributed to Members of Congress a speech in which he gave a distorted account of the work of the FBI.

One may well inquire whether the writing of Mr. Rauh is his own or whether it is from the pen of Lowenthal, Felix Frankfurter, or William W. Remington. Incidentally, Remington's perjury trial is scheduled to begin today.

The Post omits stating that Mr. Rauh is a former Frankfurter law clerk friend of the Hiss brothers, and at the present time the attorney for Remington, who stands accused of perjury in denying his Communist membership.

Mr. Rauh, Jr., is a friend of James L. Fly, of Americans for Democratic Action notoriety. As a matter of record, Mr. Rauh has been very articulate in his denunciation of the entire loyalty program and the efforts to rout Communists out of Government offices.

On February 17, 1942, there appeared in the newspaper PM a story by I. F. Stone, concerning lend-lease. This is the same Mr. Stone whom Cordell Hull publicly labeled a "liar." The story dealt with such phases of lend-lease as could only have been known to high lend-lease officials.

Mr. Rauh was at the time a top attorney in that agency. Shortly thereafter he quietly resigned. If, as some people believe, he "leaked" this story to the left-wing press, one can more readily understand Rauh's views on the loyalty program, on the work of the FBI, and on the book of Max Lowenthal's.

I cite these facts concerning Mr. Rauh's background merely for the information of my colleagues, so that they may evaluate the quarters from whence comes the inspiration for such an attack on the FBI as that made by Max Lowenthal.

For my personal belief, I have had the opportunity of close observation of the work of the FBI for a number of years. I know the Director and many of the top staff personnel of the Bureau. I have the greatest admiration and respect for the integrity of the Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and his staff personnel. He has operated the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the basis of service to the American people and the integrity of our American system. He has zealously and alertly investigated the activities of subversives and criminals who would undermine our national structure, and he has repeatedly warned the country about the dangers of indifference. He has been vigilant, and for this he is, of course, condemned repeatedly by the left wing reformers who would "make America over."

The American people have confidence in Mr. Hoover and in his administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such biased attacks as those made by Mr. Lowenthal in his book should serve to sharpen the awareness of the public to the fact that there are elements in the United States who would rejoice greatly if through propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.

Mr. President, I should like to incorporate at this point in my remarks an article by Bert Andrews, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of November 22, 1950, under the headline "Book attacking record of FBI by Truman friend stirs dispute."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BOOK ATTACKING RECORDS OF FBI BY TRUMAN FRIEND STIRS DISPUTE—MAX LOWENTHAL'S VOLUME IS EXPECTED TO RALLY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FRIENDS IN CONGRESS

(By Bert Andrews)

WASHINGTON, November 21.—A book written by a close friend of President Truman—a book which many believe was done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—is having many effects that are just about opposite to those designed by the author, Max Lowenthal.

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, the application of logic and the study of another volume by another friend of President Truman, who might well say by now:

"Protect me from book-writing friends." The situation resulting from the publication of Mr. Lowenthal's The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by William Sloane Associates, is this:

1. Mr. Lowenthal's book comes as a last bit of evidence which justifies bringing into the open a matter that many observers in Washington have known about for a long time. This is that President Truman has little use for Mr. Hoover and probably would have had his Attorney General oust him long since if he wasn't fully aware that a majority of the Congress would rise up in wrathful protest.

2. The volume has brought Mr. Lowenthal under prompt counterattack from congressional friends of the FBI, and this, of course, hasn't displeased the FBI. The congressional friends have brought out that Mr. Lowenthal knew Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury on charges growing out of his relationship with Whittaker Chambers, one-time courier for the Russians. The congressional friends have brought out, too, that Mr. Lowenthal associated with Lee Pressman and a long list of others who either turned out to be Communists or denied it on the ground that an admission might incriminate them.

3. The Lowenthal onslaught on Mr. Hoover is bound to bring Mr. Hoover's friends on Capitol Hill to his defense when the "lame duck" session convenes on November 27 and when the Eighty-second Congress takes over on January 3 after the "lame ducks" limp out.

ON LOWENTHAL'S SIDE

On Mr. Lowenthal's side, there are these points:

1. The critics of the FBI are hailing it a masterful presentation of the views they have always held.

2. It will be widely read and, if read alone, might well convince a reader that the FBI was a Gestapo or was trying to be one.

3. One reason it will be widely read is that more free copies have been distributed in Washington than are usually sent out. Three copies were sent to the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, for example, where usually publishers send only one. President Truman and his aides in the White House may—and probably will—deny that he has any intention of chopping the Hoover head off. (And nothing in this article, incidentally, is meant to suggest that the President has read or approves of the Lowenthal book.)

DANIELS BOOK CITED

However, the research supplies such point-by-point logic as the following—and supporting quotations will follow:

A. There has been talk for years that President Truman's dislike for Mr. Hoover dates back to the time the FBI took part in the investigation that led to the downfall of the late Thomas J. Pendergast, the President's original political sponsor.

B. There has been talk also that the dislike has increased over the years.

C. Jonathan Daniels, former White House adviser, in *The Man of Independence* emphasized that President Truman and Mr. Lowenthal have long been friends.

D. Mr. Daniels gave reporters the impression that President Truman had read his book in manuscript and approved of all of it.

E. This would mean that President Truman approved of the passages extolling Mr. Lowenthal and telling of their friendship.

F. Mr. Lowenthal in his book has a couple of examples of what seem to be inside dope on President Truman's feeling toward Mr. Hoover, as, for example, his statement that the President twice rejected suggestions—once in 1950 and once some years earlier—that Mr. Hoover be made the over-all head of a superintelligence agency including the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency.

1949 PRESS CONFERENCE

G. At one press conference in June 1949, President Truman was asked if Mr. Hoover had his confidence. He replied that Mr. Hoover had done a good job. A reporter said: "You said last week that all these investigations just amounted to a lot of headline hunting. Does that include Hoover?" The President told the reporter he could assay that situation as well as the President could. He was asked if he conferred with Mr. Hoover from time to time. He replied that Mr. Hoover makes reports to him from time to time and that he conferred with him through the Attorney General.

H. Nevertheless it is known that the President hasn't called Mr. Hoover in in a long time for a conference. This is in decided contrast to the actions of his predecessor, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, who consulted frequently with Mr. Hoover.

So, it seems:

That President Truman doesn't like Mr. Hoover and would like to see him out.

That Mr. Lowenthal certainly doesn't like Mr. Hoover and would like ditto.

The circumstantial evidence in Daniel's book telling how Mr. Hoover arrived in Kansas City on April 4, 1939, how Mr. Pendergast was indicted on April 7 on insurance fraud charges, and how President Truman reacted with the words:

"Pendergast has been my friend when I needed it. I am not one to desert a ship when it starts to go down."

There is another passage—showing what a good hater President Truman can be—which observes that President Truman refused to reappoint the district attorney, Maurice Milligan, after he became President in 1945.

But the most interesting passages, in the light of the Lowenthal book, are the Daniel's discussions of the Truman-Lowenthal friendship.

Some of them follow:

Page 234 tells how "a self-effacing but ubiquitous man named Max Lowenthal" worked in 1936 for a Senate subcommittee investigating railroad finances and how Senator Truman became chairman of the subcommittee just as hearings about the Missouri Pacific came up.

Mr. Daniels writes:

"Max Lowenthal and other members of the staff of the subcommittee were a little disturbed about this unexpected coincidence of a Missouri railroad and a Missouri Senator. They pointed to Truman that some of the things which would come out in the investigation might embarrass him at home."

"No", Truman told them. He would not be embarrassed.

"Then," said Lowenthal, "some of the lawyers told Truman that some of the exhibits were pretty hot stuff and it would be possible to just put them into the record without bringing them out in the hearing."

"No", Truman told them. "Treat this just as you would any other hearing."

"The messages and telephone calls, telegrams, and letters began pouring in from Missouri asking him, first: to stop the hearings on the Missouri Pacific and, second: to go easy on it."

"LIKE ANY OTHER HEARING"

"Treat this like any other hearing," Truman told them again. Lowenthal, who had had the image of the Pendergast office boy in his mind when Truman had assumed the chairmanship, was impressed. He began to watch this Senator from Missouri. Unnoticed then, his methods in investigation were the same which made his Truman committee later so effective in the war effort. He combined the politician's ease with the public servant's determination.

"There were not half a dozen Senators then who would have withstood the pressure he took," Lowenthal said.

"Casually one day, but with the secret feeling of a man offering a well-earned accolade, Lowenthal suggested to Truman that he would like to take him to see his friend Justice Louis D. Brandeis. Brandeis was over 80 then and had become, with Oliver Wendell Holmes, one of the two great judges of the American liberal tradition. Brandeis' California Street apartment had become a Washington institution when Lowenthal invited Truman to go with him there. Truman regarded him very seriously.

"I'm not used to meeting people like that," he said.

"It was true. Most of his growth and studying had been free from great intel-

lectual companionship, as his voracious reading as a small-town boy had been largely self-directed.

"After his first meeting with Brandeis, he went often to California Street, almost every other week, to the open houses which the justice held for his selected friends."

FRIENDSHIP CONTINUES

The Truman-Lowenthal friendship continued over the years.

Mr. Daniels writes of 1944:

"His new stature as chairman of the Truman committee suggested him to some as a solution to them. His friend Lowenthal had been one of those strongly urging him to run for the Vice Presidency. And on one of the last Sundays before the convention in Chicago he called Truman's secretary, Bill Boyle, about it.

"Lowenthal went up to the Senate Office Building to see Truman. They talked in the Sunday quietness of that huge building.

"Truman said he had talked it over with the Mrs. and had decided not to be a candidate. Also, he had a daughter and the White House was no place for children.

"That statement suggests that there was a time before the convention when Truman was thinking and thinking hard about the nomination. The statement Lowenthal remembers about the child and the White House emphasizes the current political calculation that the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee that year would probably become President of the United States.

"He drove me home," Lowenthal said. "We stopped at his apartment on Irving Street to get his bags, then he dropped me at my house in Chevy Chase."

"Somewhere along the way Truman told Lowenthal that he was too poor to think about running. And he used an earthy American expression about the lack of both a pot and a window. Lowenthal was still arguing, reluctant to agree, when he got out of the car at his own house."

The Daniels' description of the Truman-Lowenthal friendship is cited at length because of a passage in Mr. Lowenthal's book, in which he says President Truman twice rejected the suggestions that Mr. Hoover be made the top, over-all head of espionage and counterespionage.

This was not general knowledge at the times Mr. Lowenthal lists.

This reporter has learned that the suggestions came from the Military Establishment and that President Truman would have none of them. Mr. Lowenthal, after noting that Congress voted Mr. Hoover a salary raise and praised him, goes on to say:

"There are some indications, however, that the views . . . are not universally held by Americans interested in effective counterespionage. President Truman, when he set up, the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) as a new espionage and counterespionage organization, disregarded suggestions that Mr. Hoover himself should become the head of any such superintelligence organization. In 1950, when the President made a new appointment to the post, he again disregarded the suggestions that Mr. Hoover be promoted to that position. Indeed, when the President created the CIA he went further and withdrew from the FBI authority it had possessed for 7 years in counterespionage work throughout Central and South America."

LAW-ENFORCEMENT REPORT

Mr. Lowenthal makes much of the fact that a Senate committee of which Mr. Truman was a member issued a report on law enforcement which while specifically stating that its charges were directed against the FBI, acknowledged that it was aimed at that police unit.

Mr. Lowenthal a number of times uses quotes of President Truman to criticize quotes of Mr. Hoover, as for example:

"In May 1950, Mr. Hoover described the Communists as the most dangerous and one of the most powerful forces in the United States.

"But some informed authorities believe otherwise today, as in the past. In 1950, President Truman gave his opinion, 'we know that the greatest threat to us does not come from the Communists in this country. Communism has little appeal for people who are healthy, well-educated, prosperous, and free. The fact of the matter is—because of the measures we are taking—the internal security of the United States is not seriously threatened by the Communists in this country.'"

To sum up the Lowenthal-FBI feud:

Mr. Lowenthal has started quite a free-for-all.

The FBI, while officially making no comment, is fighting back through its friends on Capitol Hill. One example of this came when Congressmen circulated a House Committee on Un-American Activities report of testimony taken from Mr. Lowenthal on September 15. The committee showed much interest in Mr. Lowenthal's associations with many men who have been labeled as Communists or fellow travelers by witnesses before the committee.

LOWENTHAL TESTIMONY

Mr. Lowenthal showed much interest in pointing out that he had done extensive work for the Government and in stating:

"In the course of 38 years I have met tens of thousands of people, and worked with them, too. I have dealt with many organizations. I think if you take it in proportion to the sum total of what I have been engaged in, all these questions, even if the answer was 'yes,' to them, wouldn't amount to a hill of beans in proportion."

One Washington opinion of the Lowenthal book was voiced by Rex Collier, in the Evening Star. It noted that the publisher, William Sloane Associates, Inc., of New York, said the book with its "unbiased and profoundly conservative approach" would lead "to some startling conclusions." Mr. Collier said: "One conclusion of this reviewer is that this is the most nonobjective objector book on the FBI ever published."

John Keats, in the Washington Daily News, noted that no one can ever do an inside job on the workings of the FBI, because the FBI won't yield the necessary information.

Mr. Keats added:

"No evil can come from the public's critical examination of the country's Federal police, if it is done thoughtfully and objectively. This book starts the discussion. This country has been singularly free from activities of secret police. The time is probably now to find out whether it needs more or less of this commodity, and how to check its activities in terms of our budget as well as our political philosophy."

All in all, it's quite a "rhubarb."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should also like to incorporate as a part of my remarks at this point an editorial entitled "Smearing the FBI," from the New York Herald Tribune of November 23, 1950.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SMEARING THE FBI

Had the FBI been made the victim of an ordinary smear artist the results would have been deplorable enough. The attack made by Max Lowenthal in his newly published book (The Federal Bureau of Investigation) is, however—by reason of its method and circumstances—particularly obnoxious. This lengthy volume, with its outward

pretense to authoritativeness and objectivity, could easily be mistaken for a factual guide to the course of the FBI during its 42 years of existence. It is only when the text has been examined that the author's manner and aims become clear. Mr. Lowenthal has strung together an exhausting series of quotations from public records, inconclusive, tendentious and frequently out of context, designed to have the cumulative result of implying that the FBI has been ineffectual, prejudiced, concerned chiefly with notoriety for itself, and careless of the civil liberties of the citizens. The book's publication occurs at a time when the FBI's activities against Communist infiltration require—as indeed they merit—an unhesitating public confidence; and the whole venture is made the more disturbing by suggestions of White House encouragement.

What is the truth? The FBI under J. Edgar Hoover has been a vigilant and highly effective agency in the fields of crime over which it has jurisdiction. In the more pervasive and general assignment which the Communist conspiracy cast upon it, the FBI has been as alert as it has been fruitful in results. Throughout there has been a sharp awareness on the part of the Director of the need for a Federal policing agency to work within the rigid lines laid down by the Constitution, and within the frame of values of a free, liberty-loving people. The American Civil Liberties Union last summer wrote to Mr. Hoover, congratulating him on the fine balance he had maintained in dealing with the serious and intricate problem of national security in relation to civil liberties. This judgment finds no place in the pages of Mr. Lowenthal's book, but it is one that will be echoed by every impartial observer who has watched national police agencies in other countries ride roughshod over individual rights.

Americans have every reason to be proud of the FBI and thankful for the record of the man who for more than 25 years has shaped and directed its activities. It would be nothing less than a calamity if, at this crucial moment in the Nation's life, the insinuations and distortions of the Lowenthal book were to undermine Mr. Hoover's position or to cast doubt upon his work.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like also to incorporate at this point in my remarks an editorial entitled, "Harry Gunning for Hoover?", from the New York Daily News of Monday, November 27, 1950.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HARRY GUNNING FOR HOOVER?

J. Edgar Hoover, we mean, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Harry mentioned above is Harry S. Truman.

Widespread curiosity as to whether Harry is after Mr. Hoover's official hide has been inspired by the recent publication of a book which savagely and, we think, unfairly attacks Hoover and the FBI.

Author: Max Lowenthal, lawyer, long-time pal of Reds and fellow travelers, persistent smearer of the FBI, and close friend of Mr. Truman.

Title of the book: The Federal Bureau of Investigation. William Sloane Associates, New York, 1950; 559 pages, \$4.50.

As is well known, Mr. Truman seldom has been more than formally polite to J. Edgar Hoover. It is widely believed that the President would like to get Hoover fired off the FBI if he could.

In his book, Mr. Lowenthal has collected just about every unfavorable criticism ever made of the FBI and Mr. Hoover. Some of our own editorials, for example, are quoted from, pieces we printed about 10 years ago, when we felt that Mr. Hoover was being far

too zealous in trying to enforce the largely unenforceable Mann Act.

We still think that criticism was justified. But the short-lived Mann Act hullabaloo was virtually the only Hoover performance we ever took exception to. We believe the FBI's anti-Communist, antispy, and antisabotage services to this country have been and are invaluable.

To hear Lowenthal tell it, the FBI is a bungling, antidemocratic secret-police organization using methods resembling those of Stalin's MVD and the late Hitler's Gestapo, and a serious threat to civil liberties.

Hoover himself is portrayed as a cross between A. Mitchell Palmer (hysterical Attorney General in Woodrow Wilson's time) and the late Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propagandist-in-chief. He gets no credit for keeping effective tabs on the Communist traitors, for helping importantly toward conviction of the 11 top United States Reds on conspiracy charges, or for safeguarding American institutions and customs in numerous other ways.

If President Truman didn't give his friend Lowenthal's smear volume a friendly nod, as is being widely surmised, why not just repudiate the book publicly as an unjustified attack on a top-value American?

If Harry actually is gunning for Hoover, he will have Congress to reckon with. In that body, any serious Truman attempt to get Hoover seems 98 percent likely to draw a rebuff which will leave Harry wondering for days afterward what hit him.

In case you're curious about the kind of people Hoover is up against in his FBI contests with United States Reds, we recommend another recently issued book, *The Front Is Everywhere*, by Lt. Col. William R. Kintner, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla.; 274 pages, 9 illustrations, \$3.75.

Colonel Kintner discusses the communism versus freedom front all over the world outside the iron curtain, with particular reference to the United States.

The world-wide Communist Party, he finds after exhaustive study of its set-up and its official literature, is not a political party like the Democrats or Republicans, but an army. It is organized on military lines like any other army. Its membership is highly disciplined, fanatically loyal to the Moscow high command, and prepared to jump into battle for the overthrow of existing governments wherever and whenever the opportune moment arrives.

COMMUNIST PARTY IS REALLY AN ARMY

It's a mistake, says Kintner, to try to treat these people as if they were members of just another political party. The way to deal with them, he insists, is to handle them as traitors—persons sworn and determined to topple our social system and bring in Stalinism in an unconstitutional way.

This is the kind of thing J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have been fighting for years, and are still fighting. They have to fit their methods to the enemy's tactics and strategy, or they can't hope to win.

Because they have been and are so successful, they are at the top of the United States Communists and fellow travelers' hate list, and are libeled, smeared, and vilified in every way these traitors' brilliant imaginations can invent.

It will be interesting to watch how big a play Lowenthal's attack on the FBI gets in various broad-minded newspaper and magazine book review columns, and how little a play, if any, is given Colonel Kintner's cold-turkey diagram of the underground Red army as now organized in this and all other non-Stalinist countries.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, as I close my remarks, I should like to refer to a speech regarding Mr. Lowenthal, entitled "A Man of Mystery," made

in the House of Representatives on Friday, September 1, 1950, by Representative DONDERO. I shall not ask to have it incorporated at this point in my remarks, because it is already in the RECORD, at page 14150.

I thank the Senator from Illinois for his courtesy.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 28, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 27, 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Robert A. Lovett, of New York, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Anna M. Rosenberg, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense, a position to which she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Robert T. Creasey, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, following recess appointment.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Walter S. Gifford, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

Howard H. Tewksbury, of New Hampshire, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Robert Y. Brown, of Alabama, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Charles C. Adams, of New York.
John A. Baker, Jr., of Connecticut.
Michael P. Balla, of Pennsylvania.
Harry G. Barnes, Jr., of Minnesota.
Alf E. Bergesen, of New York.
Lawrence H. Berlin, of Illinois.
James R. Billman, of California.
Vincent S. R. Brandt, of Rhode Island.
Samuel C. Brown, of Rhode Island.
Frank N. Burnet, of New York.
Pratt Byrd, of Kentucky.
Thomas A. Cassilly, of Maryland.
Christian G. Chapman, of New York.
John M. Cluff, of California.
Carleton S. Coon, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Frank J. Curtis, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Richard C. Davis, of Pennsylvania.
Arthur R. Day, of New Jersey.
Jonathan Dean, of New York.
Dexter W. Draper, Jr., of California.
Walter H. Drew, of Colorado.
William L. Eagleton, Jr., of Illinois.
Carl J. Erickson, Jr., of Washington.
Richard D. Geppert, of New Jersey.

Herbert I. Goodman, of Pennsylvania.
Lindsey Grant, of New York.
James C. Haahr, of Minnesota.
Roland F. Haney, of California.
Gordon G. Heiner 3d, of Maryland.
William A. Helseth, of Florida.
Benjamin C. Hillard 3d, of West Virginia.
Max E. Hodge, of New York.
Roscoe L. Hoffacker, of Arizona.
Robert A. Hurwitch, of Illinois.
Walter E. Jenkins, Jr., of Massachusetts.
James R. Johnston, of Ohio.
William M. Kahmann, of Missouri.
Lowell Bruce Laingen, of Minnesota.
Paul Baxter Lanius, Jr., of Colorado.
John C. Leary, of Massachusetts.
Philip M. Lindsay, of California.
Leo Michael Linehan, of Massachusetts.
Walter M. McClelland, of Massachusetts.
Edward E. Masters, of Ohio.
Milton W. Meyer, of Connecticut.
Kermit S. Midthun, of Michigan.
Lawrence C. Mitchell, of California.
Benjamin R. Moser, of Virginia.
Jacob M. Myerson, of the District of Columbia.
Harry I. Odell, of New York.
Peter J. Peterson, of California.
H. Earle Russell, Jr., of Michigan.
David T. Schneider, of Massachusetts.
Ernest E. Schneider, of California.
Peter A. Seip, of Iowa.
Robert Wade Seward, Jr., of Virginia.
John J. Shea, of New York.
John W. Simms, of Pennsylvania.
Herman T. Skofield, of New Hampshire.
Richard E. Snyder, of New Jersey.
William F. Spengler, of Wisconsin.
Robert J. Tepper, of New York.
William N. Turpin, of Georgia.
Peter C. Walker, of New York.
Bradford Wells, of Ohio.
Robert F. Weltzien, of New York.
Merrill A. White, of Massachusetts.
Frank S. Wile, of Michigan.
Arthur I. Wortzel, of New Jersey.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

James G. Evans, of Virginia.
George A. Mann, of Virginia.
Edward C. Webster, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Willard F. Barber, of Maryland, a Foreign Service Reserve officer, to be a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

William C. Foster, of New York, to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Richard M. Bissell, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Henry G. Bennett, of Oklahoma, to be Technical Cooperation Administrator, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD

Nelson A. Rockefeller, of New York, to be Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Vice Adm. Jerauld Wright, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy United States representative to the standing group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

MUNITIONS BOARD

John D. Small, of New York, to be Chairman of the Munitions Board, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Stephen J. Spingarn, of New York, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years from September 26, 1946, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATION

Alan Valentine, of New York, to be Economic Stabilization Administrator, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for terms of 2 years from July 1, 1950, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Walter E. Cosgriff, of Utah.
W. Elmer Harber, of Oklahoma.

C. Edward Rowe, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term of 1 year from July 1, 1950, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

William E. Willett, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the term expiring June 30, 1953.

Walter Lee Dunham, of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term expiring June 30, 1951.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

George J. Bott, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 4 years, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1952, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Sophie Bledsoe Aberle, of New Mexico.
Chester I. Barnard, of New York.
Robert Percy Barnes, of the District of Columbia.
Detlev W. Bronk, of Maryland.
Gerty T. Cori, of Missouri.
Charles Dollard, of New York.
Robert F. Loeb, of New York.
Andrew A. Potter, of Indiana.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1954, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Lee A. DuBridge, of California.
Donald H. McLaughlin, of California.
Edward L. Moreland, of Massachusetts.
Joseph C. Morris, of Louisiana.
Harold M. Morse, of New Jersey.
James A. Reyniers, of Indiana.
Elvin C. Stakman, of Minnesota.
P. H. Yancey, of Alabama.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1956, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

James B. Conant, of Massachusetts.
John W. Davis, of West Virginia.
Edwin B. Fred, of Wisconsin.
Paul M. Gross, of North Carolina.
George D. Humphrey, of Wyoming.
O. W. Hyman, of Tennessee.
Frederick A. Middlebush, of Missouri.
Charles E. Wilson, of New York.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Seth W. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 3 years, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons to be members of the Subversive Activities Control Board for terms of 1 year, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Peter Campbell Brown, of New York.
Charles M. LaFollette, of Virginia.

The following-named persons to be members of the Subversive Activities Control Board for terms of 1 year, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

David J. Coddalre, of Massachusetts.
Kathryn McHale, of Indiana.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

John A. Remon, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for the term expiring March 3, 1955, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

H. Tucker Gratz, of Honolulu, T. H., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 32, with headquarters at Honolulu, T. H., to fill an existing vacancy.

V. Allan Hubbard, of Chaffee, Mo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 45, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., to fill an existing vacancy.

Albert H. Kleffman, of Hibbing, Minn., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 35, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., in place of Viena P. Johnson.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Hon. Oliver J. Carter, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

Hon. William M. Byrne, of California, to be United States district judge for the southern district of California. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

Hon. Paul D. Shriver, of Colorado, to be United States judge for the District Court of Guam. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

Hon. Walter M. Bastian, of the District of Columbia, to be United States district judge for the District of Columbia. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

CIRCUIT COURTS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Hon. Chuck Mau, of Hawaii, to be second judge of the First Circuit, Circuit Courts, Territory of Hawaii. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hon. Andrew J. Howard, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

James G. Mackey, of New York, to be United States attorney for Guam. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress. The officer whose name is preceded by the symbol X is subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be captains

Air Force Nurses

Gersema, Vivian M., AN1134.
Hartman, Mary Barbara, AN1449.
Vickers, Virginia Ramage, AN1693.
Webb, Bertha E., AN1133.

To be captain

Women's Medical Specialist

X Brice, Virginia Newkirk, AR10049.

NOTE.—All of the officers named on this nomination for promotion to captain will complete the required 7 years' service during the months of November and December 1950. Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 and sections 303 and 306 of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol X are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from October 19, 1950

United States Air Force

Adams, Louis Charles, Jr., 3450A.
Akin, Leroy, 3101A.
Alexander, William Davidson, 3d, 19560A.
Alford, Ray Wilbur, 2926A.
Allen, Marian Frances, AL80008.
Almand, James Lee, 3164A.
Altman, James Earnest, 3465A.
Andersen, Milo Peter, 3386A.
X Anderson, Dale Leroy, 3223A.
Andrews, Charles Comer, 3476A.
Arnold, Harold Arthur, 3042A.
Armstrong, Jack Lawrence, 2904A.
Arnett, Thomas Nelson, 3084A.
X Arnold, Richard, Jr., 3411A.
Ashton, Thurlio Martin, 3372A.
Atwood, Robert Greene, 3383A.
Auten, Frank Caldwell, Jr., 3370A.
Back, Kluft E., 3236A.
Baer, Charles Peyton, 2966A.
Bagwell, Ray Oscar, 2902A.
Bailey, Edward Par, 3200A.
Baker, Francis Manly, 2412A.
Baker, Lee Edward, 3287A.
Bane, Edwin Ronald, 3454A.
Banks, John McMillan, 3361A.
Barko, James Stephen, 5265A.
Barlow, Myron Ford, 3467A.
Barney, Walter Perry, 3108A.
Barrere, Robert Andrew, 3460A.
Barth, Grace Margaret, AL80205.
Bartlett, William Lewis, 2990A.
Bates, Paul E., 3336A.
Beach, Rex Ward, 3290A.
Beasley, Henry Allen, 3151A.
Beaver, Authney Wayne, 3328A.
Bechtel, Howard John, 3015A.
Beck, Howard Alfred, 3153A.
Beightol, Willis Eugene, 3448A.
Bell, Leon Edwin, Jr., 3091A.
Belville, Robert Edward, 3323A.
Benjamin, Walter Paul, 3480A.
X Bennett, Thomas Marion, 3313A.
Bennett, William Albert, Jr., 3067A.
Binford, Everett Eugene, 2975A.
Blaha, Elmer Carl, 3051A.
Bledsoe, Hugh Harold, 2870A.
Bodine, Edmund John, 3481A.
Bonawitz, Norval C., 3320A.
Bond, Ralph Winston, 3063A.
Borden, David Ben, Jr., 2958A.
Borowski, Edmund Joseph, 2984A.
Bosch, George Arthur, 3178A.
Boutz, William Ray, 3215A.
Bowie, William Allen, 3376A.
Boyd, Raymond Gilbert, 2883A.
Braddock, Joel Quinn, 3331A.
Brandeberry, Frank Elwood, Jr., 3199A.
Brann, Ralph Austin, 3252A.
X Brewer, Joseph Cross, 2884A.
Brickell, Harold Odell, 2891A.
Bridges, John DeGraff, 3425A.
Bringman, George Albert, 2937A.
Brooks, Bascom Anthony, 3340A.
Brooks, Clyde Edward, 3482A.
Brown, Bill Roe, 2918A.
Brown, Edward Tompkins, 2899A.
Brown, Harold Paul, 3038A.
Brown, Margaret Goodman, AL80063.
Bryant, Alexander Wilson, 3428A.
Budd, Hyme Allan, 3275A.
Bull, Fredrick Kemmerer, 3318A.
Burhanna, Howard, Jr., 3235A.
Burns, Luther William, 3040A.
Bush, Eugene Edward, 2924A.
Bush, Joseph, 3237A.
Cain, Clarence Cecil, 2906A.
Camp, Kenneth Lee, 3373A.
Campbell, Arch Graham, Jr., 3221A.
Campbell, Murdoch William, 3394A.
Caples, James Stephen, 2943A.
Carmack, Beverly Eugene, 3272A.
Carnes, Sam Abbott, 2987A.
Carr, John Kermit, 3420A.
Carroll, Louis Orville, 3231A.
Carson, Charles Edgar, 3140A.
Carson, James Harman, 3485A.
Carter, Sam Filson, 3395A.
Carter, William Alamath, 3019A.
Casey, Edward Richard, 3415A.
Cassell, Raymond Walter, 3007A.
Cate, Albert Murray, 3437A.
Chaney, Louis Hasler, 2922A.
Chapman, Wilson Alexander, 3209A.
Chase, Kenneth Bryant, 2939A.
Christensen, John Albert, 3347A.
Clark, Arthur Malcolm, 3046A.
Clark, James Walker, 3270A.
Clark, William Coombs, 3422A.
Clarke, Owen Field, 3456A.
Clarke, Worth Charles, 3279A.
Clausen, Leslie Conway, 3459A.
Clifford, Robert Lincoln, 2999A.
Cobb, Garth Cline, 2988A.
Cook, Bailey Cavanaugh, 3441A.
Cooke, Charles James, 3348A.
Cooper, Edwin Branan, 2970A.
Cornwall, Paul Revere, 3179A.
Couch, Gerald, 3126A.
Coupland, Leonard Temple, 2946A.
Cox, Albert Lyman, Jr., 3475A.
Craig, Ellis Bunting, 3197A.
Crandall, George Barclay, 3157A.
Crehan, James Anthony, 3368A.
Crook, William Ralph, 3282A.
Crowley, John Ennis, 2929A.
Culberson, Virgil Bryant, 3082A.
Culpepper, Claude Anthony, 3302A.
Curtice, Raymond Leavitt, 3431A.
Curtis, Frank Mitchell, Jr., 3248A.
Davie, Robert Nelson, 3059A.
Davis, Edward Glendaw, 3245A.
Davis, Frank Lent, 3165A.
Dawson, Robert Harrison, 3249A.
Dechaene, Andre Jacques, 3442A.
X DeGoes, Louis, 3367A.
Demick, Robert Leslie, 3472A.
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 Boyd, Harvey Clark, 19174A.
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 × D'Amore, Adanto Arcangelo Secondo, 19137A.
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 × Gatto, Lucio Ernest, 19633A.
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 × Veale, Norman Clemm, 19159A.
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 × Graham, Walter Nicholls, 18869A.
 Grove, Donald William, 18878A.
 Hudson, Donald Charles, 18874A.
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 × Lenker, Donald Bliss, 18868A.
 Lesemann, George Graydon, 18872A.
 × Mac Kown, John Lloyd, Jr., 18866A.
 McAllister, William Joseph, 18880A.
 Naderhoff, Adolph Charles, 18864A.
 Oakes, William Ralph Thomas, 18870A.
 × Richardson, Frederick Henry, Jr., 18867A.
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Karr, James Ralph, 18977A.
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 Robinson, Charles Edwin, 18980A.
 Snodgrass, William Birchard, 18983A.
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× Butler, Henry Milton, 19391A.
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 Curd, Howell Louis, 19395A.
 × Daykin, Samuel Paul, 19577A.
 × Domanski, Thaddeus John, 19394A.
 × Henderson, Arthur Melville, 19387A.
 Johnson, Francis Marion, 19386A.
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 Kinney, Joe Richard, 19405A.
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 × Korn, Bernard, 19410A.
 × La Casse, Walter Joseph, 19390A.
 Luft, John, 19388A.
 × Nelson, Howard Brim, 19401A.
 Painter, John Valdo, 19407A.
 Polkinghorn, James Wilbur, 19408A.
 × Reid, William Ordway, 19406A.
 Sandberg, Ennis Dallas, 19411A.
 × Splittgerber, Homer Herman, 19397A.
 Stredl, Edward Gabriel, 19402A.
 × Zagelow, Leonard Paul, 19579A.
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Anderton, John Leo, 18723A.
 Anthony, Thomas Melville, 18732A.
 Blaisdell, Russell Lloyd, 18734A.
 Duggan, John Philip, 18724A.
 Gallagher, Hugh Joseph, 18728A.
 Habetz, Leonard Clement, 18725A.
 Hamel, Henri A., 18729A.
 Patterson, James Francis, 18727A.
 Pincus, Philip, 18726A.
 Powers, Stanley Michael, 18730A.
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Chaplains

× McArthur, Luther Wheeler, 18768A.
 Pennington, Henry Clay, 18769A.

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Acre, John Pleasant, 14788A.
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 Amos, William John, 14823A.
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 Arnold, William Alfred, Jr., 14944A.
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- Blakeney, Charles Mack, 14855A.
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 × Cusic, William Downs, Jr., 15014A.
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 × Dale, Howard Haines, 14987A.
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 Edmonson, Richard Warren, 15037A.
 Elder, James Albert, Jr., 15039A.
 Erickson, Donald Henry, 14784A.
 Evans, Wilbur Lee, 14958A.
 Farmer, Marion Lee, 14849A.
 Faustman, David Herman, 14926A.
 Fernley, Aaron Robert, 15005A.
 Fetty, Randall Lyle, 14979A.
 Flaherty, William Francis, 14868A.
 Fox, Edward John, 14773A.
 Franklin, George Walton, 14699A.
 Freer, Romeo Henry, Jr., 14690A.
 Friend, Robert Jones, 14915A.
 Gale, Louis Edward, 14908A.
 Galentine, Paul Guy, Jr., 14734A.
 Garlock, Karl Herbert, 14785A.
 Gatchel, Charles William, 14955A.
 Gatling, William David, 14799A.
 Gilbert, Ellen Thomas, AL80256.
 Gillespie, George Field, 15035A.
 Gleason, George Willson, 14768A.
 Glommen, Martell Johanness, 14836A.
 Goss, Donald Kenneth, 14760A.
 Grace, Gerald Joseph, 14940A.
 Grant, Archie William, 14698A.
 × Grantham, Douglas Lawrence, Jr., 14739A.
 Green, Jack Carney, 15015A.
 Grier, Robert Kenneth, 14999A.
 Griffis, John William, Jr., 14993A.
 Grimes, Robert Zeno, 14842A.
 Grove, Harry James, 14701A.
 Guffey, Herman Findley, 14736A.
 Guinn, Eulin Nickel, 14861A.
 Hall, Hubert Edell, 14830A.
 Hansen, Homer Kermit, 14983A.
 Hansen, Paul Kjelgard, 15030A.
 Harden, Charles Reynolds, 14835A.
 Harkins, Walter Clyde, 15026A.
 × Harmon, George Littler, 15018A.
 Harp, Leland Jefferson, 15040A.
 Harper, Flamm D., 14890A.
 Harris, Robert B., 15002A.
 Haskett, Harry Estil, 14725A.
 Havard, David James, 14937A.
 Haven, Donald Victor, 14891A.
 Hays, Raymond Francis, 14808A.
 Heintz, James Edward, 14726A.
 Herbert, Floyd, 14804A.
 Hershberger, George A., 14887A.
 Hessler, Elmo Basil, 14862A.
 Heyroth, James William, 14789A.
 Hill, Alvin Walter, 14954A.
 Hill, Harold Irvin, 14714A.
 Hodges, Hubert Wayne, 14864A.
 Hoey, William Kenneth, 14717A.
 Holden, Lloyd Blaine, 14791A.
 Holman, Averill Francis, 14798A.
 Hoover, Ferris Edward, 15044A.
 Hosford, Lynn Harris, Jr., 14767A.
 Hoskins, Robert Owen, 14962A.
 × Howard, Ronald Mitchell, 14900A.
 Hudelson, Wesley Lorimor, 15004A.
 Hudson, Dale Gene, 15011A.
 Hull, Carl Victor, 14943A.
 Hurlbut, Byron Almeron, 14727A.
 Hydorn, William Edson, Jr., 14829A.
 Iles, George Jewell, 14792A.
 Jacobs, John Weldon, 14774A.
 Jamison, Forrest Bedford, Jr., 15003A.
 Johnson, Alfred Edgar, 14711A.
 Johnson, Charles Gay, 14992A.
 Johnson, Gordon Melville, 14949A.
 × Johnson, Maurice Ledgerwood, 14756A.
 Johnson, Walter Eliot, 14839A.
 Jones, Donald Odell, 15016A.
 Jones, Howard Austin, 14965A.
 Jorgensen, Kenneth Buford, 14732A.
 Julin, Donald David, 14872A.
 Junker, Harold Robert, 14876A.
 Kastlahn, William Walter, 14990A.
 Kaurin, Robert Helman, 14733A.
 Keith, Jack Bernard, 14763A.
 × Kekoa, Curtis, 14730A.
 Kelley, Earnest Earl, 14783A.
 Kennedy, William Edward, 15021A.
 × Kensler, Thomas Cranston, Jr., 14909A.
 King, Charles Albert, 14696A.
 King, John Franklin, 14997A.
 Kinney, James Franklin, 14893A.
 Klingler, D'Jack, 14975A.
 Knight, William Travis, 14889A.
 Kozina, Joseph James, 14757A.
 Kregloh, Edwin Robert, 14724A.
 × Laird, Henry Lee, 14720A.
 Lampert, Francis Gerald, 15023A.
 Lang, John William, 14907A.
 Langley, Edwin William, 14806A.
 × Larsen, Lauritz Solberg, 14846A.
 Larson, Oliver Buford, 14927A.
 Leach, Wayne, 14851A.
 × Legge, Leonard Maurice, 14749A.
 Leighty, Robert Marquis, 14843A.
 Lewis, Charles Howard, 14703A.
 Light, Clifton Floyd, 14810A.
 Lindquister, David Martin, 14827A.
 Lindsey, John Edwin, 14884A.
 Lively, James Robert, 15031A.
 × Long, Philip Lowell, 14981A.
 Loob, Frank Andrew, 14895A.
 Lyall, John Richard, 14885A.
 MacGregor, Jack Marvin, 14859A.
 Maher, Philip Joseph, Jr., 14761A.
 Malkiewicz, Frank Joseph, 14978A.
 Mann, Gerald Eugene, 14925A.
 Maurer, Homer Franklin, 14729A.
 McAllister, John George, 14833A.
 McDaniel, Robert Edward, 14894A.
 McFarland, Charles M., 15046A.
 McKenney, Earl Franklin, 14834A.
 McLendon, Robert Aids, 14984A.
 McNary, Lawrence Burton, 14902A.
 × Mc Vey, William Hugh, 14700A.
 Mersereau, Robert Thomas, 14971A.
 Metcalf, John Cleo, 14809A.
 Miller, Frederick William, 14816A.
 Millikin, Eugene James, 15001A.
 Minner, Elsworth Sherman, 14892A.
 Mitchell, Clarence David, Jr., 14929A.
 Mitchell, Howard Chester, 14740A.
 Moats, Sanford Kenneth, 14948A.
 Morgan, Wayne D., 14722A.
 Morton, William Grover, 14838A.
 Mosher, Francis Leo, 14942A.
 Mowat, John Jacob, 14991A.
 Mucha, Robert Henry, 15009A.
 Murray, Raymond Clifford, 14769A.
 Nelson, Carl Amos, 14825A.
 Neu, John Joseph, 14896A.
 Neumann, Howard Glenn, 14713A.
 Newman, John Charles, 14976A.
 Nixon, Lewis Drake, 14913A.
 Nolan, Bernard Thomas, 14794A.
 Nordgren, Orville John, 14956A.
 Norman, Isaac Gregory, 14911A.
 Norris, Loy Ringo, 14953A.
 Nutt, Joseph Eugene, 14765A.
 Obus, Louis Jack, 14866A.
 O'Connell, William Andrews Clark, 14831A.
 O'Connor, Walter B., 14708A.
 Ostendorf, Ted Harry, 14752A.
 O'Toole, Lawrence Anthony, 14995A.
 Palmos, Peter George, 14919A.
 Pascoe, Herschel Thomas, 14845A.
 × Pawlowski, Thomas, 15029A.
 Pennell, Charlie Andrew, 14871A.
 Perfetto, Albert Joseph, 14863A.
 Pierson, Robert Edwin, 14826A.
 Porter, Clifford Lee, 14935A.
 Prather, Jack Fletcher, 14715A.
 Priest, Royce Whitman, 14758A.
 × Reger, Ted Eugene, 14820A.
 Rehbein, Norman William, 15012A.
 Rettinger, Henry Paul, 14917A.
 Rice, Edward Andrew, 14737A.
 Ridgway, Guy Edward, Jr., 14930A.
 Roberts, Earl Ray, 15041A.
 Robinson, Robert Archibald, 14931A.
 Rolin, Mitchell Albert, 14933A.
 Rose, Frank Lyons, Jr., 14803A.
 Rowe, Mayron Hall, 14928A.
 Rufener, Kenneth Edward, 14819A.
 Ryan, John James, 14869A.
 Scherberger, Joseph Matthew, 14883A.
 Schindler, Tobias, 14922A.
 Schlupf, Harold Anthony, 14750A.
 Schmerbeck, David John, 14781A.
 Schmidt, Fred John, 14807A.
 Schneider, Charles Dix, 15010A.
 Schreiber, Joseph, 14988A.
 Schuth, Richard Ernest, 14704A.
 Scurlock, Frank Lyle, 14748A.
 Seaver, Owen L., 14805A.
 × Shaw, Dan Lester, 14881A.
 Shea, Robert Bradley, 14950A.
 Shelton, Melvin Dewey, Jr., 14938A.
 Shipley, Fred Donald, 14755A.
 Shook, Abraham Edward, 14821A.
 Simmons, John Calloway, 14844A.
 Simokaitis, Frank J., 15013A.
 Sims, Lewis Parry, 14692A.
 Skoglund, Peter John, 14921A.
 Sloan, Howard Melville, 14745A.
 Smallfield, George Blair, 14959A.
 Smith, Orrin Richard, Jr., 15038A.
 Spencer, Horace Lee, 15000A.
 Spiker, William Owen, 14970A.
 × Stanton, Frank Goodnow, 15025A.
 Stein, David Meyer, 14867A.
 Steinkrauss, Lawrence William, 14847A.
 Stenger, Edward John, 14967A.
 Stillie, Edward Oliver, 14947A.

Stokes, Arthur Jackson, 14973A.
 Stone, Carroll Mitchell, 14710A.
 Story, Harvey Lain, 14772A.
 Stowell, Frederick Robert, 15008A.
 Strand, George Edward, 14870A.
 X Struby, Joseph Riley, 14707A.
 Stuber, Harold Britton, 15019A.
 Sullivan, Harold Joseph, 14770A.
 Sullivan, James Erwin, 14936A.
 Sumner, Charles Dewey, Jr., 15045A.
 X Svenson, Wesley Winfield, 14818A.
 Sweeney, Frank Carrol, Jr., 14751A.
 X Tabor, William Justin, 14886A.
 Tarasko, Frank Edward, 14918A.
 Tatchio, Orrin R., 14697A.
 Tattersall, Jess Joseph, 14852A.
 Taylor, Hubert James, 14776A.
 Taylor, Kenneth Baker, 15007A.
 Teague, Homer Franklin, 14786A.
 Tennyson, Allen Romady, 15028A.
 Thomas, John Barnes, 14996A.
 X Thompson, Brian Chandler, 14691A.
 X Thoms, James Cain, Jr., 14723A.
 Thresher, Robert Douglass, 14694A.
 Tinsley, Marcus Flannery, 14853A.
 Trapp, Jack Alden, 15042A.
 Trevisani, John James, 14840A.
 Trout, Darvin Lee, 14822A.
 Trueblood, Roger William, 14848A.
 Tull, Gordon Frederick, 14957A.
 Tully, Edward Fredrick, 14924A.
 Twedt, Orlean Lincoln Jerome, 14879A.
 Tychsen, Charles Ernest, 14817A.
 X Tyldesley, Robert Harry, 15043A.
 Tyler, Loren Spencer, 14966A.
 Vanderveer, John David, 15027A.
 Vella, Vito Thomas, 14841A.
 Verbeck, Ernest Leroy, 14904A.
 Versurah, Vincent Victor, 14989A.
 Vowinkel, Merlin Jacob, 14778A.
 Ware, Cecil Odell, 14880A.
 Weaver, William Henry, Jr., 14813A.
 Welborn, James Edward, Jr., 14901A.
 Wenzel, Lloyd Marvin Norman, 14960A.
 Weyle, Lowell Felix, 14786A.
 Whye, Harry Donald, 14865A.
 Wiese, Frank Edward, 15024A.
 Williams, Bill Dean, 14934A.
 Willingham, Harry Eugene, Jr., 14857A.
 Wilson, John Edward, Jr., 14716A.
 Wilson, William, 14735A.
 Woda, Robert George, 14744A.
 Wood, Denver Jeff, 14718A.
 Woolam, Charles Woodbury, 15036A.
 Wurth, Herbert Louis, 14980A.
 Youngblood, Joe Taylor, 14741A.
 Younger, John Patrick, 14705A.
 Zimmerman, Robert Edward, 14914A.
 Zimmermann, Hugo, 14728A.

NOTE.—All of the officers named on this nomination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel received recess promotions during the recess of the Senate. The officers named on this nomination for promotion to major will complete 14 years' service for promotion during the month of December 1950. All officers named for promotion to captain will complete the required 7 years' service during the months of November and December 1950. Dates of rank for those officers nominated for promotion to the grades of major and captain will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Edward W. Clextan, United States Navy, to be Director of Budget and Reports in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 3 years.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary appointment to the grade of rear admiral:

Thomas B. Williamson Marion E. Murphy
 Aaron P. Storrs III Howard E. Orem
 Richard M. Watt, Jr. Sherman R. Clark
 Wilson D. Leggett, Jr.

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve on active duty for permanent appointment in the grade and corps

indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

For permanent appointment in the Navy:

Lieutenant commander, Medical Corps
 William K. Hall

Lieutenant, Medical Service Corps
 Sylvester H. N. Zumbrun

Lieutenant (junior grade), line

Victor D. Brockmann
 Jack M. Stufflebeam

Lieutenant (junior grade), Civil Engineer Corps

William M. Johnson
 Robert D. Darragh, Jr.

Lieutenant (junior grade), Nurse Corps

Floy G. Mangold
 Mary V. Mele

Chief carpenter

Bruce A. O'Neal

Chief machinist

Walter W. Rickett

Chief pay clerk

Edward D. Verell

For permanent appointment in the Naval Reserve:

Lieutenant (junior grade), line

Philip Steinberg

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent appointment to the grade of lieutenant in the corps indicated and to correct spelling of name as previously nominated and confirmed:

Line

Hubert Glenzer, Jr.
 Jene L. Leslie

Medical Corps

Donald J. Nollet

Supply Corps

Carl J. Stringer, Jr.
 Armand E. Wulfaert

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 287, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art far beyond the wisdom and the best reasoning of our finite minds, we rejoice that Thou art always within reach of sincere and simple faith and ready to reveal Thy will unto the humble spirit and contrite heart.

We thank Thee for this new day with its many opportunities for noble and courageous service and further effort in the building of a better world. May our faith never be eclipsed by doubt or fear and may we never grow weary in well-doing.

Grant that in all the emergencies and crises of our national life we may rely upon Thy divine providence. May the sense of Thy presence be as clear in politics and statecraft as in religion and may it motivate all our thoughts and actions.

We pray that our President, our Speaker, our chosen Representatives, our statesmen, our soldiers and all the citi-

zens of our Republic may feel the compelling constraints of establishing the kingdom of peace and righteousness upon the earth. In their plans and labors, their struggles and sacrifices, may they be sustained by a radiant vision of its ultimate triumph.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, September 23, 1950, was read and approved.

APPOINTMENTS MADE AFTER ADJOURNMENT

FEDERAL RECORDS COUNCIL

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 754, Eighty-first Congress, and the order of the House of September 23, 1950, did on September 26, 1950, designate as members of the Federal Records Council the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BURNSIDE] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the adjournment of the House until November 27, 1950, notified the Clerk of the House of Representatives that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On September 23, 1950:

H. R. 1133. An act for the relief of Mrs. Merle Leatherbury Pyle and Patricia M. Pyle;
 H. R. 4045. An act for the relief of Katherine L. Anderson, a civil-service employee, permanently injured through negligent treatment at the Army Advisory Group Station Hospital in Nanking, China;

H. R. 4365. An act for the relief of Fe'R Dumaguang;

H. R. 4901. An act authorizing the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, to lease certain lands for business purposes for a period not exceeding 25 years;

H. R. 5679. An act to authorize the transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations are located, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5810. An act relating to the furnishing of accommodations at Klamath Falls, Oreg., for the United States District Court for the District of Oregon;

H. R. 6106. An act for the relief of Daniel Kokal;

H. R. 6990. An act for the relief of Christina Karamanos Demas and Antonia Karamanos Demas;

H. R. 7095. An act for the relief of Rosette Selina Romano, a minor;

H. R. 7336. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fumie Ishibashi Akimoto;

H. R. 7733. An act for the relief of Sisters Rita Pinto de Carvalho, Maria Leite da Silva, Carmelinda Lopes de Aguiar, Marie Adozinda da Fonseca Melo Joaquina de Jesus, and Maria Luisa Pinto Carvalho;

H. R. 8258. An act for the relief of Il Nai Che;

H. R. 8458. An act authorizing the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to release the trustees of Columbia University, in the city of New York, and the Citizens' Veterans Homes Association of Rockland County, Inc., from obligations under their contracts for operation of veterans' temporary housing project, NY-V-30212;

H. R. 8710. An act to provide for the improvement of stadium facilities at the Eastern Senior High School in the District of Columbia;